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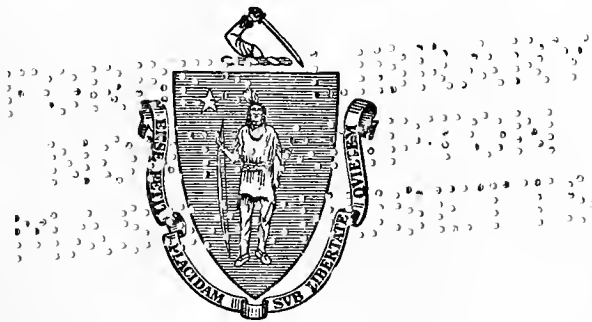


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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1915.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1916.

APPROVED BY
THE SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

BOSTON, March 1, 1916.

To His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I.

In accordance with section 13, chapter 604, Acts of 1908, I submit the annual report of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for the year ending December 31, 1915. Appended are the reports of the chiefs of departments and staff corps, organization commanders, military boards and the Armory Commission.

This report is brought up to date of issue for the reason that much of the data necessary to complete it was obtainable only after the 1st of January.

On March 1, 1916, the total enrolled militia in the State was 599,389. Of this number 7,663 composed the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. As stated in last year's report, this is not a creditable exhibition for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This year shows some improvement over last year in the fact that there is an increase in the organized militia of 1,084, and that Massachusetts stands sixteenth in the list of the States, listed according to the proportion of organized militia to the enrolled militia. While Massachusetts is sixteenth among the States in the Union, she is first among all the States which have 3,000 or more organized militia.

As pointed out last year, fifty-five years ago, when the enrolled militia was only 155,389, the number of the organized militia was 5,593, or 3.6 per cent., — three times as many proportionately as to-day.

II. FINANCIAL.

The cost of maintenance to the State of the land and naval forces of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1915, was \$575,224.20, a decrease over 1914 of \$11,431.13.

In addition, \$31,925.89 was expended from the reserve appropriation of the council for the mobilization of the militia on July 26, 1916.

The amount expended for the corresponding year from funds, United States War Department, was \$261,841.76 allotted and \$2,447.57 unallotted; from funds, United States Navy Department, \$17,253 allotted.

This makes a grand total of expenditures from the State and United States of \$888,692.42.

Balance to credit of Massachusetts December 31, 1915, from funds, United States War Department (under section 1661, Revised Statutes, and the act of May 27, 1908), was \$53,032.02.

There still remains \$700 in unpaid bills.

For further detailed information, see financial statement, page 20.

III. OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

The Legislature of 1915 took no action with respect to the codification of the Militia Law; therefore the regulations for the government of the land and naval forces were not issued during 1915. They are now being held, pending action of the 1916 Legislature upon the codification of the Militia Law.

The War Department has again changed its method of filing and recording correspondence. This new method will be installed in this office for the National Guard during the coming year.

The detailed budget system, which was adopted last year, has been found to work fairly well as a whole, but the experiment has demonstrated that it will probably take two more years before it can be placed upon a definite basis.

Orders have been issued directing that United States Army forms will be used in the future in place of State forms, so that officers may become familiar with them, to the end that there may be no confusion in the matter of administration should the troops ever be called into the service of the United States.

In accordance with the legislation passed during 1915 orders have been issued in respect to the administration of

company funds which place these funds under military control and restrict their use to proper military purposes. Heretofore there has been much looseness in the administration of company funds.

A new system for dropping unserviceable United States property has been established, which puts every organization on the same basis. It is founded upon the attendance at United States inspection. Under this plan the larger the number of names on the rolls and the greater the attendance at this inspection the greater the allowance.

In order that responsible officers may have a greater number of uniforms and equipment from which to select in order to fit out their men, uniforms and equipment, 20 per cent. in excess of the authorized strength, have been issued in place of 10 per cent. as formerly.

The results of the separation in the administration of the National Guard and Naval Militia have proved the wisdom of the step.

IV. ARMORIES.

State armories have been built or are now under construction for all military or naval units in existence prior to January 1, 1915, with the exception of the divisions of the Naval Battalion located in Boston.

The following units have been organized since January 1, 1915, and are not yet stationed in State armories: —

Machine Gun Company and Mounted Orderly Section, Fifth Regiment Infantry, now stationed in Winthrop.

Machine Gun Company and Mounted Orderly Section, Sixth Regiment Infantry, now stationed in Quincy.

The Ninth Deck Division, Naval Battalion, stationed at Newburyport.

The Tenth Deck Division, Naval Battalion, stationed at Marblehead.

I would recommend that appropriations for new armories and changes in present armories be made this year, as follows: —

Naval Battalion at Boston, to accommodate headquarters, six divisions, and the Cadet Naval Training School.

Addition to the State Armory at Cambridge, to accommodate the increased units of the Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Construction of an indoor rifle range at the State Armory, Plymouth, Mass., Company D, Fifth Regiment Infantry.

Construction of boathouses for the Naval Battalion at Fall River, Lynn and New Bedford.

The sale of the present boathouse at Springfield.

The State Armory at Northampton has no indoor rifle range, and the armory itself has not the proper accommodations for a company of infantry.

The purchase of a tract of land in the vicinity of Worcester for outdoor use of the troops located in Worcester.

An appropriation for changes and additions to the East Armory, Boston, and the armory at Framingham and Marlborough.

An appropriation for the purchase of a tract of land for use of the Second Battalion Field Artillery.

An appropriation for the rearrangement of the South Armory, Boston, to accommodate properly the enlarged units of the Coast Artillery Corps.

For further detailed information, see report of Armory Commission, page 111.

V. NATIONAL DEFENSE.

This militia, as defined in the United States Constitution, was used by the State and by the United States as such during the early years of our history. Later, through legislation, both by Congress and by the different States, the militia has in the course of time become divided into two parts, — the organized militia (which includes the Naval Militia) and the unorganized militia.

The organized militia is known in this State as the Volunteer Militia, and in most of the other States of the country as the National Guard and Naval Militia; it is composed of those members of the militia who have volunteered for service and are organized, armed and equipped as is prescribed for the regular army or navy.

Originally intended as a State defense force, such necessity has long ago passed, and the organized militia is now recognized as primarily a force for national defense, and men enlisting do so with the idea that they are becoming soldiers and sailors of the Nation rather than of the State.

Under the Constitution of the United States Congress has

power to prescribe the organization, armament and discipline of the militia of the various States, leaving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the training of the troops.

This results in a dual control, which means inefficiency along all executive lines, but is particularly indefensible in a military organization.

It must be recognized as a fundamental military principle that forces for national defense must be wholly under the control of the national government and wholly supported by it, at all times, in peace as well as in war. A military system founded on any other lines is unsound.

I would respectfully recommend that you invite the attention of the Senators and Congressmen from this State to these facts, to the end that the national Congress may pass such legislation as will allow the Volunteer Militia of this State to become part of a Federal force of citizen soldiers, wholly under the control of the United States, and to be paid for by it, thus eliminating the confusion attendant upon a call into United States service of being obliged, after the issue of the call, to muster in again, take another physical examination, and transfer property from State to United States, all to be done in an emergency.

Without question this can only be done under the sections of the Constitution authorizing Congress to raise armies. In this connection attention is invited to the fact that the militia of Massachusetts costs approximately \$800,000 a year, which is far in excess of the cost of troops sufficient for State purposes only. Troops for State purposes could be maintained easily at one-sixth to one-eighth of this cost.

VI. MILITARY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Special Commission on Military Education and Reserve. This is a very valuable document, and the recommendations contained therein should be enacted into law, if the militia remains under the control of the State authorities. Especially do I recommend the passage of that part of their recommendations known as the "enabling act," which would allow the Gov-

ernor and Council, with the consent of the members of an organization of the Volunteer Militia, to transfer from State organization into any Federal force of volunteers that may be authorized by Congress. This is known as the "Massachusetts idea," and has received very favorable comment all over the country. The Commonwealth owes a debt of thanks to the members of this commission who gave up so much of their time and services to the State and did their work so efficiently.

VII. PERSONNEL.

The personnel and efficiency of the officers and men of the militia remains at the same high standard. The officers are enthusiastic and untiring in their efforts to bring their commands to a high state of efficiency, and sacrifice many hours of their time from their private business in order to do this.

Following the examples set by their officers, the men of the militia show a most enthusiastic spirit, and there is a splendid *esprit de corps*. The discipline was never higher than it is to-day, although, of course, it can never reach the standard of the regular service.

However, when it is considered that, practically, there is no authority under our present law to punish infractions of discipline by members of the militia, the efficiency and discipline is a great tribute to the patriotic spirit and unselfishness of both the officers and men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

VIII. RECRUITING.

Although there are at present approximately 1,500 more men on the rolls to-day than there were a year ago, this has only been accomplished by unceasing efforts on the part of regimental, organization and company commanders. The cities and towns and the public generally have shown more interest in recruiting than heretofore, but have not yet fully realized their duties in the matter of assisting in building up the ranks of the Volunteer Militia. Militiamen give up their time at an expense to themselves to serve their State and country, and every encouragement should be

held out to them to do so, and any inducement to that end should be favored.

The fact that the militia is subject to strike duty keeps many men who would make efficient soldiers out of the militia. Strike duty should be taken away from the militia.

Employers are showing a growing interest in the militia, and many now allow to such of their employees as may be in the militia extra time and in some cases full pay while on military duty.

I desire to repeat my statements contained in the report of this department for last year as to the benefits accruing to young men from service in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

The young man who spends three years in the militia has an opportunity to learn many things. He is taught, first, that before he can command others he must learn to control himself. He is taught the benefit of team work, of organization, of discipline. He is taught military history and topography, sanitation and personal hygiene, — dependent upon the branch of the service in which he enlists; he is taught hippology, swimming, how to run an engine or a motor, how to telegraph, how to build bridges, how to operate wireless telegraph, seamanship and handling of small boats, and how to take care of sick and injured persons.

His teachers are not only our own experienced State officers, but, in addition, the United States Army and Navy officers and noncommissioned officers assigned to the State, — men who have specialized along instruction lines in their profession.

Business men, through their influence, can do a great deal towards the encouragement of recruiting. They should give a vacation of an extra week without loss of pay, covering the week spent in the tour of duty. There is no reason why 6,500 citizens of Massachusetts should perform their duty in the State military and naval service and 580,000 should not. But if these 6,500 do perform more than their share, it is only just that the others contribute as their part this week's vacation and the amount of money that the young men now sacrifice by their performance of military duty.

IX. DEFECTS.

The chief defect is a lack of horses, both for mounts and for transportation. In case of mobilization we should need approximately 2,500 horses. The United States, State and privately owned horses total about 200.

The annual tour of duty of eight days is not long enough to get the full benefit.

The attendance at winter drills is not what it should be.

Sufficient care is not taken of property issued, and administration records are not kept as well as they should be.

The different units are still deficient in numbers.

Improvement can be made both in the outdoor and indoor rifle shooting.

Noncommissioned officers should be better instructed.

There are not enough United States Army officers detailed for duty with the State troops.

X. WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The relations of this State with the Division of Militia Affairs, which represents the War Department, and with the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, which represents the Navy Department, continue to be most harmonious, and the State is co-operating with them to the fullest extent.

Inspector-Instructors.

There are on duty in the State twelve Inspector-Instructors, an increase of four during the year. Four of them, however, do not give all of their time to this State alone. They are all doing excellent work and are of great assistance to the officers of the State in the matter of instruction. The Inspector-Instructor must not only be an efficient, hard-working and able officer, but in order to do the work that is required of him he must have tact and enthusiasm.

I desire to record the appreciation and esteem in which the military department of the State holds all the Inspector-Instructors assigned to duty here.

Sergeant-Instructors.

There are now on duty in this State eighteen Sergeant-Instructors. The Sergeant-Instructors all do excellent work. As far as the infantry, however, is concerned, I repeat my

recommendation of last year, that if the Sergeant-Instructors were allowed to look after the property and clerical work of infantry company commanders they would be much more useful to the State and to the United States than simply acting as drill masters.

There is no difficulty in finding among the organized militia good drill sergeants, but it is very difficult to find men who can give up the necessary time without compensation to do the clerical work or look after the property of a company. I again say that the cost of detailing non-commissioned officers for this work for the regular service would be more than saved in the better care and better safeguarding of United States property.

XI. INSTRUCTION.

The plan of instruction instituted last year has been carried out this year and has proved very satisfactory.

Officers' Schools.

Officers' schools were held as follows: —

Infantry at South Sudbury.
Coast Artillery Corps, harbor forts.
Field artillery, Tobyhanna.
Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen.
Medical officers, Tobyhanna.
Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth.

I recommend the establishment of a school for quartermasters next year.

Noncommissioned Officers' Schools.

During the year noncommissioned officers' schools were held by the regimental or separate organization commanders, and in many cases took place on Saturdays and Sundays, and men stayed over night in the armories. This has proved a most excellent plan, and if followed up will greatly increase the military efficiency of the noncommissioned officers throughout the State.

Training School.

The Training School has done splendid work with an increased number of students this year.

Armory Instruction.

The plans laid out last year have been followed in all branches of the service this year with satisfactory results.

XII. ANNUAL TOURS OF DUTY.

The infantry organizations performed their annual tours of duty by regiments, as follows: —

Second Regiment Infantry, State camp of instruction at Fairhaven.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, State camp of instruction at Martha's Vineyard, which included a firing problem.

Eighth Regiment Infantry, State camp of instruction for four days; maneuvers for six days in Essex County.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, State camp of instruction at Peter's Pond, Sandwich.

Ninth Regiment Infantry, State camp of instruction at Peter's Pond, Sandwich.

First Corps Cadets, eight days' maneuvers, Middlesex County.

Coast Artillery Corps, joint coast defense exercises at forts in Boston Harbor.

First Battalion Field Artillery, joint camp of instruction at Tobyhanna, Pa.

Second Corps Cadets (Second Battalion Field Artillery), State camp of instruction at Boxford.

First Squadron Cavalry, joint camp of instruction at Quonset Point, R. I.

Signal Corps, State camp of instruction at West Newbury.

Field Hospital Company No. 1, State camp of instruction at Saxonville, Mass., and joint camp of instruction at Tobyhanna, Pa.

Ambulance Company No. 1, practice march to Peter's Pond, where a State camp of instruction was held, then return march to home station; joint camp of instruction at Tobyhanna, Pa.

XIII. MUTATIONS.

During the year 93 officers have resigned, retired, died or been discharged, including all officers reported as physically unfitted for field service, and 2,417 enlisted men have been discharged other than by reason of expiration of enlistment.

Number of officers and men on the rolls December 31, 1914, was 6,579.

Number of officers and men on the rolls March 1, 1916, was 7,663, an increase of 1,084.

For further detailed information with respect to strength, organization and roster of officers, see Annual Roster issued from this office.

XIV. REORGANIZATIONS AND CHANGES OF PERSONNEL.

To conform to the organization as prescribed by the War Department, the following changes have been made during the year: —

A regiment of field artillery has been organized, made up of the First Battalion Field Artillery and the Second Corps Cadets, which latter elected to transform from a battalion of infantry to a battalion of field artillery.

A Quartermaster Corps has been organized in place of the Quartermaster's Department, Pay Department and Subsistence Department.

Officers of the Ordnance Department have been transferred to the staff of the infantry and cavalry organizations as inspectors or assistant inspectors of small-arms practice.

The Medical Department has been reorganized.

The authorized enlisted strength of Field Hospital Company No. 1 has been increased from 36 to 54, and that of Ambulance Company No. 1 from 54 to 67.

A headquarters company and supply company have been organized in each regiment of infantry.

XV. SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

Under the regulations of this State small-arms practice comes under the supervision of the War Department.

During 1915 for the first time rifle camps of instruction by companies and battalions were authorized with transportation, pay and subsistence from United States funds. A total of 23 companies throughout the State took advantage of this opportunity. It is hoped that this will be used to a much greater extent during 1916.

An increased appropriation from the Legislature has been requested in order that all qualification work may be done by ordering a company to the range for the day under pay, transportation and subsistence.

Massachusetts again stands second in the list of States in percentage of strength in firing the rifle, namely, 86.31 per cent. firing of the total land forces of the State. The only State which excelled her was the State of Utah, which has only 295 men armed with the rifle.

XVI. LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1915.

The following legislation affecting the Volunteer Militia was passed during 1915: —

Chapter 37. — An Act relative to the flag of the Commonwealth.

Chapter 40. — An Act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Volunteer Militia.

Chapter 71. — An Act relative to appointment of staff officers of the militia, adding for eligibility graduates of the Training School.

Chapter 126. — An Act relative to recruiting and mustering officers of the militia, providing that officers designated as recruiting and mustering officers may authorize any other officer in their command to perform the duty.

Chapter 187. — An Act to provide for a separate examining board for naval officers of the militia.

Chapter 289. — An Act making certain amendments to existing laws affecting the strength of the Volunteer Militia in time of peace, providing that the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe organizations, organizing of volunteer companies, printing names and records of retired officers, dismissal of officers, ordering out of troops in case of public catastrophe, company by-laws, inspection of books, etc., and administration of company funds.

Chapter 81. — A resolve authorizing the appointment of a special board to report upon the practicability of providing military education for boys and of creating a militia reserve.

XVII. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations, made in last year's report, are repeated this year: —

The Constitution of the Commonwealth, with respect to the commissioning of officers, should be amended. This matter should be put into the hands of the Legislature to make

such regulations as they may deem proper. In order that a definite plan may be put before you, I would suggest the following: —

(a) Second lieutenants, elected only from an eligible list made up of graduates of the Massachusetts Training School, graduates of West Point or Annapolis, or any other school approved by the War or Navy departments.

(b) First lieutenants and captains, promoted from second lieutenants and first lieutenants, respectively, in their own companies.

(c) Majors, to be elected by line officers of their own organizations and approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

(d) Lieutenant colonels to be promoted according to seniority in their own organizations from majors.

(e) Colonels to be promoted from lieutenant colonels of their organizations.

(f) Brigadier generals, to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief from the colonels of the brigade. Like plan should apply to officers of assimilated rank in the Naval Militia.

The present Militia Law should be revised and codified. This revision should include the separation of the laws relating to the land forces and those relating to the naval forces. There are many inconsistencies in the present law which should be corrected. In the future, after such revision, any change or addition to the Militia Law should be referred to expert authority, so that it may be compared with the legislation already on the books, to the end that it may not be inconsistent with it.

Authorizing the sale of the land known as the old muster field, or South Framingham camp ground, leaving only the land upon which the State Arsenal and State buildings are at present located. Settlement should also be made for the strip of land now used by the State for a highway.

To the effect that no person should be eligible for original appointment as a member of a town, city or State police, or a town or city permanent fire department, who was not a member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at the time of the passage of such act, and was not continuously a member until the time of appointment, or unless he has honorably

served at least two years in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, the Army or Navy of the United States, or honorably served in the United States Volunteers in time of war, the act not to apply to those men whose names are now on the civil service lists for appointment to such positions.

That the enlisted men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia on their annual tour of duty receive their present rate of pay of \$2 a day, less their subsistence, now earned by them and turned into the company treasury, and that in place of this money now received by the company, an allowance be paid to each company of \$7 a man for the average attendance at the United States and State inspections and the annual tour of duty. This allowance is made by many States, and is necessary for the efficiency of the company. That in case the Commander-in-Chief desires to appoint The Adjutant General from the active list of officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, such appointee may by orders of the Commander-in-Chief be detailed as The Adjutant General, and while so serving be given temporarily the rank of brigadier general, and after such service be returned to his original grade and rank.

Authority to increase the maximum enlisted strength of the different units throughout the State, as follows:—

Companies of infantry and coast artillery to 100 men each.

Batteries of field artillery to 150 each.

In case none of the present organizations elect to transfer from infantry to one of the auxiliary branches of the service, legislation should be enacted to authorize the organization of a regiment of engineers and two additional companies of coast artillery.

For the creation of a suspended list, so that a soldier temporarily out of the State at the time of inspection could be placed upon such suspended list, not losing continuous enlistment.

Allowing an armorer to each separate battalion and squadron headquarters.

For a plan of registration for a nominal sum of a sufficient number of horses throughout the State to mount the organizations authorized to be mounted, and to furnish a sufficient

number of draft animals for the transportation and combat trains; a price to be set after examination by a veterinarian, both for sale and hire to the State, and horses to be subject to requisition at the prices set, both in time of peace and war.

I recommend, in addition, the following legislation:—

That the State purchase a new mobilization site, and that the same be fitted up ready to take care of all the troops of the State in case they should be called into United States service.

That the allowances for companies, battalion headquarters and regimental headquarters be arranged on a more equitable basis; and that proper allowances be made for stationery for attached sanitary troops.

That no man, while serving in the active militia, be assessed for a poll tax, and that nine years' service in the militia exempt him from poll taxes for life.

That the money received for rentals and extra lights from the use of armories be turned over to the appropriation allowed the Chief Quartermaster for the care and maintenance of armories.

That a change be made in the law so that the rank and pay of chaplains shall conform to that in the regular service.

That a dental corps be organized.

That that part of the law authorizing and directing The Adjutant General to prosecute soldiers' claims be repealed. This matter is now in the hands of the State Pension Agent.

I recommend that the War Department detail officers and noncommissioned officers of the regular service on permanent duty, as follows:—

To every regiment or separate battalion, upon request of its commanding officer, approved by the Governor, officers to act as adjutants and quartermasters, and a noncommissioned officer to act as quartermaster sergeant.

In case of war the Quartermaster Corps will be the weakest link in our military chain. A regular officer and noncommissioned officer for each militia organization would be of tremendous benefit to the country in case of war, besides relieving the organization commanders from a heavy strain in time of peace.

If this were done property could then be issued to regimental quartermasters, as is the case in the regular army; regimental depots could be established, thereby saving the extra expense of shipping to each company unit from South Framingham and back again whenever a change or transfer of property takes place. Besides, it would be exercising a much better supervision over United States property, and I believe the expense would be more than taken care of by the money saved in prevention of property losses.

In addition to this there should be detailed a noncommissioned officer as quartermaster sergeant to every company of militia for the performance of clerical work and the care of property. This would relieve the company commander of routine work, and leave him free to do his share of tactical and administrative duties.

As soon as Congress passes the legislation now before it with respect to the militia, I recommend a codification and revision of the Militia Law of this State to conform with national legislation.

In view of the fact that the Volunteer Militia is subject at any time to call by the President, I recommend that action be taken towards amending the Constitution, so that members of the Volunteer Militia of this State, when in the service of the United States, may be allowed to vote, both for State and national officers.

I desire to express my thanks and appreciation again for the hearty co-operation of the commanding officers and department heads of the Volunteer Militia, and for the valuable assistance rendered by the Inspector-Instructors and the Sergeant-Instructors of the United States Army detailed to this State.

I also desire to express my thanks and appreciation to the office force for their faithful and efficient work during the year. Many times they have been called upon, in the exigencies of the occasion, to work more than their regular hours, and they have cheerfully done all that has been requested of them.

On behalf of the military department I desire to thank you again for the great interest you have shown in the

department and the assistance that you have always given to it. You have continued during the year, in your expressions upon the public platform, to place before the citizens of the Commonwealth in a most effective manner the merits and efficiency of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

CHARLES H. COLE,
The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

EXPENDITURES.

Adjutant General.

Salaries: —

1. The Adjutant General,	\$3,600 00
2. Adjutant General,	1,800 00
3. Chief clerk,	2,200 00
4. Second clerk,	2,000 00
5. Clerical assistance,	12,083 87

Other annual expenses: —

6. Incidentals,	6,024 35
7. Military accounts,	9,415 62
8. Claims for injured horses,	2,362 25
9. Premiums on scheduled bonds,	887 45

Militia (allowances and instruction): —

10. Military instruction,	4,029 42
11. Militia pay and allowances,	194,153 42
12. Militia transportation,	29,883 29
13. Militia rifle practice,	22,314 40
14. Allowances to officers for uniforms,	17,156 99
15. Allowances to officers for care of property,	6,336 76
16. Company armorers,	14,095 06
17. Instruction in riding,	1,838 00
18. Allowance to headquarters and companies,	3,934 13
19. Repairs to uniforms,	14,562 00
20. Expenses of United States ships,	7,853 07
21. Maintenance of horses,	5,287 50
Military expenses at Salem fire,	3,138 23

Total, \$364,955 81

Quartermaster General.

Salaries: —

1. Quartermaster General,	\$2,000 00
2. Superintendent of armories,	1,800 00
3. Clerks,	9,425 96

Militia (supplies and maintenance of property): —

4. Watchman at arsenal,	800 00
5. Quartermaster's expenses,	11,370 31
6. Quartermaster's supplies,	11,561 47

Amounts carried forward, \$36,957 74 \$364,955 81

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . .		\$36,957 74	\$364,955 81
7. Militia camp ground,	3,986 72		
8. Salaries of armorers, first class, . .	52,290 00		
9. Maintenance of armories, first class, ..	95,513 65		
10. Armory rents and maintenance, second class,	6,580 00		
11. Armory rents and maintenance, third class,	4,500 00		
12. Allowances to batteries of artillery, .	2,400 00		
	<hr/>		202,228 11
<i>Surgeon General.</i>			
1. Surgeon General's salary,	\$1,200 00		
2. Medical supplies and expenses, . .	3,593 96		
3. Examination of recruits,	3,246 36		
	<hr/>		8,040 28
Total,			<hr/> \$575,224 20

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

BOSTON, July 29, 1916.

Transportation to maneuvers the past summer was executed by the railroads in far better form than ever before, all organizations leaving on time and arriving on time, except in some cases where added service made the arrival of some organizations much ahead of time.

Your attention is especially invited to the camps of the Ninth and Sixth Régiments Infantry at Peter's Pond, where a complete water system was installed, saving the Commonwealth a sum of at least \$1,000 as against hauling water by animal-drawn vehicles.

The Fifth Regiment Infantry at Martha's Vineyard performed a complete tour of duty, and it is recommended that you look over the territory available on this island with the view in the future of having a brigade encamped there, in which case a more suitable water supply would be necessary, but the State has in its possession tanks, piping and the necessary pumps to perform the required service.

Much additional equipment has been received from the United States government, much, as you know, from the Commonwealth's allotment and more from unallotted funds. The equipment issued the State on a peace basis is considered sufficient, although such as we have, having been worn three or four years, is nearing a time when all will have to be condemned and new equipment issued.

Your attention is particularly invited to the appended expenditures of this department, and, further, to the cost of maintenance of State armories of the first class, which this year we were enabled to keep well within the appropriation. The ensuing year will mean, with the addition of the Commonwealth Armory, a much larger appropriation, which it is hoped will be granted. Many armories to-day need repairs, especially in the basements. Anticipating such expense this department has asked the Legislature to grant a sum to cover such expenses, and upon approval of the Legislature the money will be placed where most needed.

Another year the clerical force of this office must be enlarged and more office room is absolutely required, and it is hoped you will co-operate with this department to gain that end.

All officers and employees of this department have worked faithfully during the year, and I wish to express to you my appreciation of their services.

WM. B. EMERY,
Brigadier General, M. V. M.

EXPENDITURES, 1915.

Salaries, Clerks and Employees.

Appropriation,	\$10,000 00
Expended,	9,425 96
<hr/>	
Balance,	\$574 04

Quartermaster's Incidentals.

Appropriation,	\$11,000 00
Transferred from appropriation for extraor- dinary expenses,	366 30
Transferred from 1914 appropriation,	4 01
<hr/>	
	\$11,370 31
Expended,	11,370 31
<hr/>	

Balance, —

Expenditures: —

Travel,	\$1,306 45
Camp expenses,	140 70
Freight,	2,447 95
Miscellaneous,	38 00

Naval militia quarters: —

Supplies,	670 50
Rent,	4,500 00
Caretaker,	842 00
Telephone,	165 28
Light,	523 15
Repairs,	701 78
Water rates,	8 50
Miscellaneous,	26 00

\$11,370 31

Quartermaster's Supplies.

Appropriation,	\$20,000 00
Expended,	11,561 47
<hr/>	

Balance, \$8,438 53

Expenditures: —

Purchase for sales department,	\$2,792 21
General supplies,	3,489 88
<hr/>	

Amount carried forward, \$6,282 09

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$6,282 09
Books for issue,	42 20
Hay, grain and feed,	204 71
Stationery,	1,104 69
Postage,	252 17
Repairs to property and uniforms,	1,597 73
Heating,	201 50
Lighting,	46 40
Water rates,	69 72
Care and upkeep of horses,	1,486 65
Miscellaneous,	273 61
	<hr/>
	\$11,561 47

Salaries of Armorers of the First Class.

Appropriation,	\$55,000 00
Expended,	52,290 00
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$2,710 00

Rent and Maintenance of Armories of the Second Class.

Appropriation,	\$6,580 00
(This appropriation is not expended until March.)	

Rentals of Armories of the Third Class.

Appropriation,	\$4,500 00
(This appropriation is not expended until March.)	

Militia Camp Ground.

Appropriation,	\$4,000 00
Expended,	3,986 72
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$13 28
Expenditures:—	
Grading,	\$3,610 43
Repairs to buildings,	376 29
	<hr/>
	\$3,986 72

Mechanics, Batteries of Field Artillery.

[illegible]

Balance,	—
Expenditures:—	
Battery A,	\$800 00
Battery B,	800 00
Battery C,	800 00

\$2,400 00

Watchman for State Arsenal.

[illegible]

Balance,	<u> </u>
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Maintenance of State Armories of the First Class for Year ending November 30, 1915.

Appropriation (1915), \$97,000; transferred from 1914 appropriation, \$134.71; total, \$97,134.71; expended, \$95,513.65; balance, \$1,621.06.

ARMORIES.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water Rates.	Supplies.	Repairs.	Telephone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
South,	\$924 00	\$1,497 18	\$86 80	\$809 70	\$1,378 64	\$485 54	\$286 15	\$5,468 01
East,	660 00	1,231 22	102 00	477 44	4,595 28	251 40	22 00	7,339 34
Worcester,	811 34	1,216 41	153 30	720 00	765 37	331 17	91 61	4,089 20
Lowell,	829 32	1,011 45	65 02	76 40	503 32	304 16	320 00	3,109 67
Fitchburg,	602 50	404 53	45 93	248 83	416 36	344 03	127 00	2,189 18
Lawrence,	861 67	1,105 19	113 88	506 91	1,937 89	378 72	62 65	4,966 91
Lynn,	636 50	434 73	66 70	174 74	478 59	198 38	29 20	2,018 84
Springfield,	836 53	1,075 75	155 84	146 33	294 95	485 28	235 49	3,230 17
Fall River,	486 00	917 54	116 83	1,264 44	1,232 15	250 71	8 00	4,275 67
New Bedford,	825 00	718 48	91 93	158 20	1,332 26	126 95	6 50	3,259 32
Cambridge,	799 50	1,230 36	90 75	1,661 34	1,640 52	516 72	10 00	5,949 19
Somerville,	382 30	577 78	25 20	185 60	685 55	177 57	4 00	2,038 00
Marlborough,	344 50	403 38	48 60	100 42	986 51	111 12	45 37	2,039 90
Brockton,	—	370 33	34 98	180 95	194 56	111 16	55 16	947 14
Gloucester,	607 75	410 77	122 62	296 55	1,266 17	95 95	35 00	2,834 81
Haverhill,	562 51	398 20	38 81	34 55	114 48	76 64	35 00	1,259 99

Maintenance of State Armories of the First Class for Year ending November 30, 1915 — Concluded.

ARMORIES.	Heating.	Lighting.	Water Rates.	Supplies.	Repairs.	Telephone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Holyoke,	\$284 00	\$423 84	\$37 80	\$100 52	\$196 17	\$107 22	\$31 00	\$1,180 55
Chelsea,	429 88	384 34	13 31	168 88	745 37	94 89	95 00	1,931 67
Malden,	385 20	534 30	8 21	47 46	1,962 38	88 84	28 00	3,054 39
Waltham,	325 00	334 15	26 40	194 62	207 31	83 47	31 00	1,201 95
Charlestown,	926 10	1,550 62	144 50	424 72	649 95	340 20	10 00	4,046 09
Pittsfield,	442 50	296 60	62 69	247 07	562 34	84 80	20 96	1,716 96
Salem,	988 25	1,680 99	136 94	186 96	272 54	306 00	110 00	3,681 68
Framingham,	243 35	170 11	28 52	67 80	527 19	75 52	78 00	1,190 49
Hingham,	303 50	340 50	67 64	151 75	320 98	79 41	29 00	1,292 78
Greenfield,	291 78	117 90	7 80	26 20	283 73	62 99	67 30	857 70
Plymouth,	280 00	338 89	48 95	289 50	85 25	48 16	70 70	1,161 54
Everett,	268 90	294 39	52 08	83 92	1,138 04	66 45	54 95	1,959 33
Attleboro,	429 35	157 40	18 51	64 73	245 73	82 48	68 60	1,066 80
Newton,	308 69	342 30	25 20	164 09	395 32	98 85	29 00	1,363 45
Hudson,	321 25	258 32	30 91	77 04	118 23	77 53	100 78	984 06
Natick,	407 70	105 60	35 61	74 69	50 40	86 31	57 89	818 20
Milford,	447 10	232 40	67 51	143 49	198 11	83 58	47 75	1,219 94
Northampton,	345 00	134 64	55 59	207 46	123 24	86 43	26 00	978 36

Wakefield,	322 48	267 14	60 79	49 10	105 87	107 37	50 00	952 75
Commonwealth,	143 86	10 16	43 00	169 53	68 86	103 37	636 00	1,174 78
Stoneham,	356 50	295 09	14 60	117 43	16 53	92 00	40 86	933 01
Orange,	363 00	198 60	41 80	371 63	171 90	81 80	44 84	1,273 57
Adams,	399 69	149 66	-	537 02	55 22	64 85	40 50	1,246 94
Clinton,	529 50	178 68	22 94	32 58	282 46	89 90	1,068 49	2,204 55
Concord,	347 50	-	-	760 17	5 00	-	48 60	1,161 27
	\$20,059 50	\$21,799 92	\$2,410 49	\$11,800 65	\$26,611 32	\$6,737 92	\$4,258 35	\$95,503 65

Salary, deputy quartermaster general, \$800. Travel, superintendent of armories, \$1,035.50.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

BOSTON, January 24, 1916.

A statement of the disbursements for the fiscal year is appended. This statement is tabulated so as to show, first, the comparative amounts disbursed by each paymaster in 1914 and 1915; second, comparative disbursements for each specific purpose in 1914-15; third, the amount disbursed for 1915 maneuvers; and fourth, the amount disbursed from Federal funds under R. S. 1661 as disbursing officer, Massachusetts organized militia, during the fiscal year 1915.

CHARLES HAYDEN,
Colonel (Retired), M. V. M.

Disbursements by Quartermasters during Fiscal Years 1914 and 1915.

	1914.	1915.
Col. Charles Hayden,	\$8,081 66	\$7,221 36
Capt. Horace B. Parker,	72,868 17	147,739 02
Capt. Archibald C. Edson,	23,605 35	34,167 97
Capt. Charles T. Dukelow,	53,305 27	65,960 27
Capt. John P. Kane,	34,390 19	23,851 36
Capt. Colby T. Kittredge (Major, Sixth Regiment Infantry),	51,072 06	—
Capt. Joseph A. Smith (out of service),	3,949 97	—
Capt. James M. Hunnewell (out of service),	2,649 97	—
Lieut. Milton I. Deane (Naval Militia),	20,181 05	—
Lieut. Frank P. Turner (Naval Militia),	12,625 05	—
	\$282,728 74	\$278,939 98

Disbursements during the Fiscal Years 1914 and 1915.

	1914.	1915.
Militia pay and allowances (sundry),	\$41,684 58	\$46,102 64
Militia pay and allowances (maneuvers),	120,321 14	117,447 79
Militia transportation,	18,436 85	19,930 93
Allowance to headquarters and companies,	3,845 00	3,555 00
Rifle practice,	2,996 85	16,552 50
Instruction in riding,	6,720 00	3,642 00
Uniforms of officers,	17,327 65	15,541 68
Responsibility, care of property,	6,251 39	5,315 78
Care and maintenance of horses,	—	3,468 00
Company armorers,	13,056 52	12,500 00
Repairs to clothing,	13,384 00	13,112 00
Military accounts,	37 13	10 44
Salem fire,	25,511 42	33 64
Mobilization of militia,	—	21,727 58
Incidentals,	31 16	—
Care and maintenance of United States ships,	10,632 13	—
Care and maintenance of United States ships (annual tour), .	2,492 92	—
	\$282,728 74	\$278,939 98

Disbursements, 1915 Maneuvers (Compensation).

	State Funds.	United States Funds.
Col. Charles Hayden,	—	\$1,464 00
Capt. Horace B. Parker,	\$62,468 38	11,448 36
Capt. Archibald C. Edson,	14,217 00	3,794 59
Capt. Charles T. Dukelow,	28,711 39	9,775 36
Capt. John P. Kane,	12,051 02	2,342 02
	\$117,447 79	\$28,824 33

Disbursements from Federal Funds during Fiscal Year 1915.

Militia pay,	\$34,895 38
Militia transportation,	19,720 21
Subsistence,	11,353 75
Draft horses,	10,855 41
Motor trucks,	282 50
Cash prizes,	1,415 00
Entrance fees,	462 00
War game board,	640 45
Ship models,	99 00
Repairing army wagons,	9 75
	<hr/> \$79,733 45

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

BOSTON, December 15, 1915.

I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the year ending December 15, 1915.

There have been held from the time of my last report twelve courts martial, and my opinion from time to time has been given on matters referred to me by the Commander-in-Chief.

I renew my recommendations of last year in which I suggested the codification of the Militia Law and the repealing of all laws dealing with the organization of the militia, the organization of the militia being now provided for under Federal law.

Owing to the fact that there is a question whether the militia will remain a State body or become a Federal organization, it may be well to postpone any legislation until the next General Court, petitioning only for such legislation as will enable the State force to become a Federal one should Congress so decide.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. ROGERS,
Judge Advocate General.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST BRIGADE.

BOSTON, January 1, 1916.

1. The officers of the brigade attended the regular schools of instruction during the winter period.

2. Camp of instruction for infantry officers, at South Sudbury, Mass., was held June 17 to 20, inclusive; attended by officers of the brigade and of the two Cadet Corps. This was the most successful instruction camp that I have attended.

3. The Sixth Regiment Infantry was assembled for instruction near Tewksbury on July 3, remaining under canvas till July 5, when it took part in the celebration at Lowell. Col. W. E. Sweetser was in command.

4. The summer tours of duty were performed by regiments separately. The Second Regiment Infantry camped at Sconset Point near New Bedford, July 11 to 18, inclusive, Col. William C. Hayes being in command. A daily program of work was prepared in advance, and followed through the week, the regiment leaving camp Friday afternoon, and camping under shelter tents in separate places, some miles apart. Saturday was taken up with a problem, one battalion being sent back to defend the main camp against attack by the others. The work at this camp was described in the inspector's report. Special mention is made of a school for noncommissioned officers in the use of the automatic pistol.

The Sixth Regiment Infantry camped at Peter's Pond, Sandwich, Mass., August 8 to 15, inclusive, Col. Warren E. Sweetser in command. The same plan was followed in this camp as in that of the Second Regiment Infantry, — daily schedule followed till Friday afternoon, when the battalions were sent out and remained over night, having a problem for Saturday. Governor Walsh visited this camp, and was tendered a review by Colonel Sweetser.

Special mention is made of a course of instruction in equitation conducted by Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, Cavalry,

U. S. A. Officers and enlisted men entitled to be mounted attended this school each day, and were much interested; their improvement was very noticeable before the end of the week.

5. This brigade mobilized at Boston on August 26, 1915, as ordered by General Orders, No. 15, The Adjutant General's office, current series, and took part in the parade of the State troops; the strength of the brigade was as follows: —

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
Brigade headquarters,	5	—	5
Second Regiment Infantry, . . .	45	738	783
Sixth Regiment Infantry,	46	805	851
	96	1,543	1,639

6. Colonel Hayes mobilized his regiment at Holyoke on Sunday, October 31, using phone and telegraph. Companies responded promptly, using electric and steam transportation, all reporting in Holyoke in good season.

GEORGE H. PRIEST,
Brigadier General.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, SECOND BRIGADE.

Boston, December 31, 1915.

I have the honor to report in brief the work of the Second Brigade headquarters for the year 1915.

The headquarters and field officers of the regiments have been in regular attendance at the field officers' school for the season of 1914-15. The officers of the brigade attended the officers' school at South Sudbury, June 13 to 16, inclusive, a separate report of which has been forwarded.

As recommended in report for 1914, the regiments were allowed individual camps, and in accordance with Special Orders from The Adjutant General's office I visited the different regiments for short periods.

The Eighth Regiment Infantry rendezvoused at Saugus, Mass., on June 28, spending three days in permanent camp and carrying out a program of maneuvers in the succeeding days of their tour, finishing in Lowell in the parade on July 4.

I visited the camp in accordance with Special Orders, No. 124, The Adjutant General's office, series 1915, spending three days. The severe rains proved an immense handicap during the maneuver period, and again demonstrated the fallacy of endeavoring to provide suitable transport service when only two horses are allowed to each escort wagon.

The Ninth Regiment Infantry, camped at Peter's Pond, on the estate of the Hon. Eben Keith, from July 18 to '25, inclusive, and in accordance with Special Orders, No. 146, The Adjutant General's office, series 1915, I, with members of my staff, spent four days observing the work of the regiment and the carrying out of the excellent program which had been arranged.

On July 21 we went over the road, mounted, from the camp of the Ninth Regiment Infantry to Woods Hole, then by boat to Oak Bluffs, and then to the camp of the Fifth Regiment Infantry, at Eddyville, Martha's Vineyard, July 17 to 24,

inclusive. This regiment was engaged in field firing problems on the immense plains on the southern side of the island, which affords facilities for practice of this nature that well deserve the attention of the State and Federal authorities. There is probably no site offering similar advantages available in New England. For detailed reports of the camp of these three regiments see reports of commanding officers.

On August 26, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 15, The Adjutant General's office, series 1915, the brigade was mobilized and participated in the review tendered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the visiting Governors, who were holding a conference in Boston.

For the camp of 1916 I would recommend for your consideration that the Second Brigade camp at Martha's Vineyard for maneuvers, embracing field firing, the program to be arranged by the brigade commander, with the co-operation and approval of the Department of the East.

E. LEROY SWEETSER,
Brigadier General.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MILITARY EXAMINERS.

BOSTON, December 28, 1915.

1. This Board held during the year 1915 sixteen meetings and four hearings. There were 169 officers examined of whom 6 were given more time and 5 found not competent.

2. It is recommended very strongly that a room be assigned with files where records, papers, etc., of this Board may properly be cared for under lock and key, as at the present time, having no files, the Board's records and papers are kept in a box in the middle of a busy office.

3. It is again recommended that the recorder of this Board be allowed compensation for the extra time necessary to carry out his duties.

E. LEROY SWEETSER,
Brigadier General, President.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, OFFICERS' CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Boston, December 31, 1915.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 111, The Adjutant General's office, series 1915, a camp of instruction for the officers of the Second Brigade was established at South Sudbury, Mass., June 13 to 16, inclusive.

The camp having been previously prepared, the commanding officer and his staff reported for duty on June 13, and the school opened promptly at 12 o'clock. Thirteen army officers, detailed as instructors, were present under the direction of Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A. Division of classes was promptly made and the work immediately begun.

In accordance with recommendations of previous years, sixteen of the State-owned horses from Battery C, Lawrence, were at the camp and afforded means for tactical rides which have been much desired in previous years.

Three special addresses were delivered during the period of instruction, — one by Major Shaw, Surgeon, U. S. A.; one by Col. William E. Craighill, U. S. A., Chief Engineer, Boston District; and one by Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., sent from the Department of the East.

Officers were dismissed on the afternoon of June 16, and the camp property turned over to Col. William C. Hayes, Second Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., designated as the camp commander for the second period.

	Present at Opening of Camp.	Absent.
Administration staff,	12	-
Fifth Regiment Infantry,	38	7
Ninth Regiment Infantry,	39	8
Eighth Regiment Infantry,	35	8
Quartermaster detail,	21	-
Sanitary troops,	5	-
Total,	150	22

Reports from field officers present, required at the close of camp, generally commend the course of instruction given, and I believe it was one of the best schools of instruction for the officers, and credit for the same should be given to Lieut. Col. B. B. Buck, U. S. A.

I recommend again that the date of the school of instruction be fixed and the program of work be made up and published on or before April 1 of each year, and that the school be held for one week's duration, and all officers be compelled to attend at least four days and be given the privilege of attending the full week if they desire.

E. LEROY SWEETSER,
Brigadier General.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Boston, December 15, 1915.

In accordance with section 34, chapter 604, Acts of 1908, as amended, I submit herewith my report of the Coast Artillery Corps for the year 1915.

During the year a considerable amount of progress has been made in the artillery work, and especially in the matter of systematic graded instruction given to officers and noncommissioned officers. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. William H. Wilson, U. S. A. Inspector-Instructor, for the systematic and thorough courses of instruction which he has planned and carried out through the year. The officers and men of the corps have endeavored to co-operate with him with practical unanimity, with the result that I think the corps is professionally in the best condition it has ever been in.

During the year War Department examinations in the various artillery subjects and courses prescribed by General Orders, No. 166, War Department, 1911, were held on May 10 and November 8.

In addition to the officers who had heretofore taken and passed the required examinations, 7 officers passed the basic course; 14 the emplacement officer's course; 7 the range and communication officer's course; 7 the battery commander's course; 9 the signal officer's course; and 4 the fire and fort commander's course.

As a result practically all of our officers are now qualified in their respective grades. Several who failed to qualify have since resigned. The few remaining have been given another chance, and I believe will shortly bring themselves to the required standard.

We have 1 master electrician; 1 engineer; 3 electrician sergeants, first class; 1 electrician sergeant, second class; 3 master gunners; and 2 firemen, all duly qualified, on the non-commissioned staff.

In the companies, 24 enlisted men have passed the gun

commander's course; 11 the gun pointer's; 22 plotter's; 23 observer's; 151 first-class gunner's; and 155 second-class gunner's, in addition to the men who have passed the examinations held in November, the report of which we have not yet received.

The annual school for officers was held at Fort Andrews June 16 to 19, inclusive, at which 47 officers were present. At the school a considerable amount of time was spent on the war game under the very able instruction of Maj. William Chamberlaine, U. S. A. Other courses of instruction were given by other United States Army officers, and the school, though a very busy one, was made extremely interesting and was very profitable.

The corps performed its annual tour of camp duty by participating in the joint coast defense exercises July 8 to 17, inclusive. During the exercises headquarters and the Second Battalion (fifth, seventh, eighth and eleventh companies) were stationed at Fort Andrews; the First Battalion (fourth, ninth, tenth and twelfth companies) at Fort Warren; and the Third Battalion (first, second, third and sixth companies) at Fort Strong.

With the exception of the work of one company, which was handicapped by lack of efficient officers, the work showed a steady improvement throughout the week, and was of a standard I believe heretofore unknown in the corps. The improvement in the work was due, I believe, largely to the fact that all companies of the regiment had had the opportunity of drilling for several months on the dummy armament in the South Armory prior to camp, and of course the companies stationed in the South Armory had so drilled during the entire year.

Unfortunately the weather prevented most of the companies from having service practice, but I believe, with the exception of the one company noted above, all the companies were well prepared for practice, and would have made an excellent showing had the weather permitted.

The maximum attendance at camp was 962 officers and men out of an enrolment of 989 officers and men, the above figures not including medical officers, members of the sanitary detachment or other officers and men detailed from departments.

On August 18 the corps participated in the mobilization of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Inasmuch as the orders

for that parade prescribed 32 file front for companies, we were obliged to form three additional companies out of the surplus men reporting.

On March 17 the field staff, noncommissioned staff, band and eight companies paraded at South Boston in the parade connected with the Evacuation Day ceremonies.

As evidencing the average length of service of officers and men in the corps, at the end of 1915 the following schedule shows the approximate number of officers and men having the respective lengths of service set opposite their names: —

Less than three months, 87 men; more than three months, but less than one year, 1 officer, 248 men; more than one year, but less than three years, 1 officer, 334 men; more than three years, but less than ten years, 19 officers, 179 men; more than ten years, 25 officers, 41 men.

The Knox trophy, donated by the Sons of the American Revolution for the most efficient Coast Artillery company in the State, was awarded for the year 1915 to the Seventh Company.

In regard to small-arms qualifications, the corps has been considerably handicapped by the fact that it is allowed no ordnance officer or instructor of small-arms practice. I made an urgent request upon the War Department to allow an additional captain to perform the duties of this office, but this request was refused, and I have been obliged to detail a second lieutenant to perform the duties of inspector of small-arms practice in addition to his other duties. The results of this handicap are undoubtedly shown in the falling off in the number of our men qualified with small arms; also in the poor showing made by the corps team in the annual State rifle competition. In regard to this subject the War Department takes the position that inasmuch as Coast Artillery troops of the army are only required to qualify at 200 to 300 yards, so likewise they do not expect more of Coast Artillery troops of the militia. If, however, we are to be expected by the State authorities to do the same work with the small arms that the infantry organizations of the State do, we should have similar material with which to work, and this includes an officer of experience in the matter of small-arms practice, who should be detailed for that work alone.

Another matter in connection with small-arms practice of the Boston companies to which I think attention should be called is the matter of the payment of the expenses for such

practice by the city of Boston. The city of Boston has been accustomed to pay bills for target hire to the extent of \$5,000 a year for all militia companies stationed in Boston. Of this amount the Coast Artillery Corps has been permitted to expend \$1,015, which is a considerably smaller proportion than it would seem to be entitled to, owing to the fact that our companies are some twelve men stronger each than infantry companies. Every year the companies of the Coast Artillery Corps are called upon to expend a considerable amount of money out of their company treasuries to pay for transportation and for target hire over and above the amounts which the city of Boston pays. This fact alone undoubtedly prevents the qualification of many men who would otherwise qualify.

During the year 17 officers and 156 men have taken anti-typhoid fever inoculation.

In the spring I issued orders outlining in detail courses of instruction to be pursued by officers and men for a period of four years, and that schedule, under the able instruction of Capt. William H. Wilson and his assistants, has been adhered to with good results. Plans are now being made for organizing a noncommissioned officers' school, with regular sessions of one day each once a month for six months, and I believe that this will be most beneficial, and will be attended by practically all noncommissioned officers in the corps.

The Academic Board of the Coast Artillery, appointed by General Orders, No. 198, The Adjutant General's office, September 27, 1915, have drawn up plans for an official Coast Artillery School, M. V. M., by the organization of which, if approved and permitted by the State authorities, it is hoped not only to systematize all instruction given to officers, but also to bring about a certain amount of co-ordination between the State and the War Department in the matter of determining the professional status of Coast Artillery officers. It is hoped that the plans of this board will be approved and the organization of the school completed in the near future, and that a diploma from the school awarded to officers who have successfully passed the prescribed course will be recognized as a certificate of qualification in much the same manner that diplomas awarded by the Training School now are; also that such diplomas will be recognized by the Board of Military Examiners when officers appear for examination for promotion.

During the year the War Department has issued regulations

to the effect that an officer failing to pass one of the courses prescribed for his grade by General Orders, No. 166, War Department, 1911, at the November examination shall not be permitted to attend the joint coast defense exercises the following summer at government expense unless the officer presents some adequate excuse for his failure. Inasmuch as the War Department is inclined to be reasonable and lenient in this matter, and I understand is willing to give an officer at least three chances to take and pass a single examination before ruling against him as above set forth, I am of the opinion that the State authorities should incorporate a similar provision either by law or by order, and that officers who were thus deprived of the opportunity of attending joint defense exercises should forthwith be discharged by the State without the further necessity of convening a special board under section 72 of the Militia Law.

During the year the government built and completed a substantial storehouse at Fort Strong for storing camp equipment, etc., of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps, and after the exercises of July 8 to 17 a considerable amount of State and United States property, for which I and the company commanders of the corps are responsible, was stored in this storehouse. Although this property was all carefully stored and checked, neither I nor any of my officers technically have access to the same during the rest of the year, and I believe that some system of accountability should be established which will properly place the responsibility for this property where it belongs. I would suggest that the War Department be requested to allow all this property to be invoiced to the commanding officer at Fort Strong, or some other suitable officer, at the termination of our tour of camp duty, and that this officer should at the commencement of the next tour reissue it to us. As it is at present, although I thoroughly believe in the efficiency of the storehouse, and believe that our property should be stored there, no one is really responsible for its safe-keeping after we leave the harbor posts. The keys to the storehouse are kept at the office of the Post Commander at Fort Strong, but no State officer has any receipt for the property.

During the year, with the approval of your office and that of the War Department, an appropriation was granted for the purpose of enabling us to construct a war game board and equipment in the South Armory. The work thereon has

progressed very satisfactorily, and it is expected that the board will shortly be available for instruction purposes.

I wish to repeat the observations made by previous commanding officers of the corps regarding the matter of the clerical work at headquarters. Practically all of the staff and noncommissioned staff officers are called upon to do a great deal of the work that properly belongs to the office of adjutant and sergeant major. I feel safe in saying that the adjutant works at least twenty hours a week and the sergeant major more, if anything. The battalion adjutants, battalion quartermasters and battalion sergeants major likewise spend most of their time on this class of work, and I personally am obliged to have a considerable portion of it done in my own business office. I strongly recommend that a professional stenographer be given the headquarters of the corps, who shall devote his entire time to the clerical work of headquarters and receive regular pay therefor. In no other way, I think, can the records be properly kept and correspondence and reports kept up to date.

I wish to record my hearty appreciation of the kindly cooperation which your office has given me at all times; also my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to the corps by all the Coast Artillery officers of the army stationed at the harbor forts, with whom we have come in contact during the past year, for their kindly assistance and many favors; and further, to repeat the remarks which I made at the beginning of this report, that too much credit cannot be given to our Inspector-Instructor, Capt. William H. Wilson, U. S. A., for his kindly, painstaking, systematic and comprehensive manner of conducting the duties of his office during the year.

E. DWIGHT FULLERTON,

Colonel, C. A. C., M. V. M.,

Chief of Coast Artillery.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Boston, March, 1916.

The following report of the Ordnance Department is submitted: —

EFFICIENCY.

Returns from all the organizations of the militia not having been received, a table showing the number borne on the rolls during the year, the number of men in each class of marksmen, and other items of interest cannot be given at this time; consequently, this report will consist mainly of details of the various competitions of the year.

On account of change in the form of the annual report from the units of the militia, and in the conditions under which qualifications are recorded, it is impracticable if not impossible to tabulate the returns in such a manner as to furnish a basis for comparison with former years.

Formerly returns were made on blanks provided by the State in form to include information only in regard to those remaining in service at the close of the shooting season, and their efficiency as shown by the class in marksmanship that they had attained; but now it is required to make return of every officer and man that was borne on the rolls during the entire year, with class attained.

The form of annual return furnished by the War Department for the use of the organized militia restricts statistics returned to the limits therein specified.

COMPETITIONS.

Competitions for the year were the same as ordered for 1914, namely, indoor, regimental and battalion (company team) and State.

The following tables give the results of the various competitions, in all of which a satisfactory degree of interest was shown:—

Indoor Competitions.

ORGANIZATION.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Coast Artillery Corps: —		
Division A,	First Company.	Fourth Company.
Division B,	Seventh Company.	Eleventh Company.
Division C,	Third Company.	Tenth Company.
Second Regiment Infantry: —		
Division A,	B Company.	E Company.
Division B,	D Company.	F Company.
Division C,	C Company.	A Company.
Fifth Regiment Infantry: —		
Division A,	L Company.	G Company.
Division B,	M Company.	K Company.
Division C,	A Company.	B Company.
Sixth Regiment Infantry: —		
Division A,	A Company.	H Company.
Division B,	B Company.	I Company.
Division C,	E Company.	G Company.
Eighth Regiment Infantry: —		
Division A,	F Company.	C Company.
Division B,	E Company.	B Company.
Division C,	D Company.	L Company.
Ninth Regiment Infantry: —		
Division A,	G Company.	L Company.
Division B,	M Company.	E Company.
Division C,	K Company.	—
First Corps Cadets, Division A,	D Company.	C Company.
Second Corps Cadets, ¹	—	—
First Squadron Cavalry, Division A,	Troop A.	Troop C.

¹ No competition.*Regimental and Battalion Competitions.*

Competitions under this head were held on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., and called for teams of 10 firing 5 shots each at 300, 500 and 600 yards, slow fire, and 10 shots each at 200 and 300 yards, rapid fire. Possible score, 1,750 points.

The results were as follows: —

Coast Artillery Corps, August 24: —	Score.
Winning team, first division, Fourth Company,	1,439
Winning team, second division, Seventh Company,	1,169
Second Regiment Infantry, August 21: —	
Winning team, first division, K Company,	1,542
Winning team, second division, C Company,	1,251
Fifth Regiment Infantry, August 25: —	
Winning team, first division, E Company,	1,349
Winning team, second division, K Company,	1,343
Sixth Regiment Infantry, July 26: —	
Winning team, first division, A Company,	1,477
Winning team, second division, E Company,	1,218

Eighth Regiment Infantry, August 19: —	Score.
Winning team, first division, I Company,	1,524
Winning team, second division, A Company,	1,295
Ninth Regiment Infantry, August 26: —	
Winning team, first division, L Company,	1,540
Winning team, second division, A Company,	1,246
First Corps Cadets, August 12:—	
Winning team, first division, C Company,	1,375
Second Corps Cadets, ¹	—
First Squadron Cavalry, July 17: —	
Winning team, first division, Troop C,	1,462

The score made by K Company, Second Regiment Infantry, was the highest made in this series of competitions.

Highest score made in 1914, 1,502; made by C Company, First Corps Cadets.

State Competition.

This competition was held at Wakefield on August 30, and called for teams of 12 firing 10 shots each at 300, 600 and 1,000 yards, slow fire, and 10 shots each at 200 yards, rapid fire.

Possible score, 2,400 points.

The results were as follows, as reported by Maj. Mark E. Smith, Statistical Officer.

Standing of Teams.

	Score.
First, First Corps Cadets,	2,133
Second, Sixth Regiment Infantry,	2,082
Third, Ninth Regiment Infantry,	2,080
Fourth, Eighth Regiment Infantry,	2,056
Fifth, Fifth Regiment Infantry,	2,031
Sixth, Second Regiment Infantry,	1,995
Seventh, First Squadron Cavalry,	1,955
Eighth, Coast Artillery Corps,	1,951
Ninth, Naval Brigade,	1,656

The First Corps Cadets won the tricolor, and the Sixth Regiment Infantry a trophy.

Individual prizes (cups) were awarded as follows: —

	Score.
1. Corp. James F. Loughlin, H Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry,	189
2. Priv. Herbert H. McGuire, H Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry,	188

¹ No competition.

	Score.
3. Sergt. James S. Stewart, C Company, First Corps Cadets,	188
4. Sergt. Perry S. Schofield, E Company, Fifth Regiment Infantry,	188
5. Sergt. Philip C. Ware, A Company, First Corps Cadets, .	188
6. Sergt. Allan W. Firth, L Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry,	186
7. Lieut. Stuart W. Wise, First Squadron Cavalry,	186
8. Sergt. Roswell G. Hall, D Company, First Corps Cadets, .	186
9. Corp. Arnold L. Robar, K Company, Second Regiment Infantry,	185
10. Corp. Wilfred D. Demarais, A Company, Ninth Regiment Infantry,	185
11. Corp. Frank W. Capper, C Company, First Corps Cadets, .	184
12. Lieut. George B. Dabney, A Company, First Corps Cadets,	183

Gold medals were awarded as follows: —

	Score.
1. Priv. Herbert H. McGuire, H Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry,	188
2. Sergt. Roswell G. Hall, D Company, First Corps Cadets, .	186
3. Cook Arnold L. Robar, K Company, Second Regiment Infantry,	185
4. Corp. Richard H. Palmer, D Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry,	183
5. Priv. Crowell G. Fish, A Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry,	183
6. Cook Arthur E. McGlone, L Company, Ninth Regiment Infantry,	182
7. Sergt. Bertram Ashby, C Troop, First Squadron Cavalry, .	180
8. Corp. J. Flagg, G Company, Ninth Regiment Infantry, .	180
9. Sergt. Percy R. Foss, I Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry,	180
10. Sergt. Charles H. Ashley, B Company, Second Regiment Infantry,	179
11. Corp. Myron E. Bryant, C Troop, First Squadron Cavalry,	178
12. Art. Eugene P. Carver, Jr., C Company, First Corps Cadets,	178

Winning a gold medal in this competition entitles a competitor to a distinguished marksman's medal if he has not previously been awarded one.

State Rifle Team.

The regulations governing the national competition of the year called for a team to be selected by open competition, and it was considered advisable to furnish opportunities for practice to officers and men desiring to compete for places. Practice began at Wakefield and Springfield on May 26, and

continued till July 31. In all, twenty days were given to the work. As many as 60 took part in the practice, and the average attendance was 25 during May and June and 20 during July, after certain men had retired. Results proved the wisdom of taking up the work in this manner.

Trials for places on the team began early in August, and at the conclusion of the third trial selection was made of a team to represent the Commonwealth in matches of the New England Military Rifle Association, August 30 to September 4, inclusive, and later in the national matches in Florida.

After selection, the team for the national matches was placed in charge of Capt. Kingsley A. Burnham, who was to make report of the tour of duty.

The following officers and enlisted men were selected to constitute the team: —

Capt. K. A. Burnham, A. I. S. A. P., Ninth Regiment infantry, team captain.

Lieut. F. R. Daniels, B Company, Second Regiment Infantry, team coach.

Capt. H. J. Patten, A. I. S. A. P., Eighth Regiment Infantry, team adjutant.

Lieut. S. C. Hardwick, Medical Corps, team surgeon.

Q. M. Sergt. John Martens, First Company, C. A. C., team quartermaster.

Cook J. L. Fletcher, H Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry, team cook.

Shooting members and alternates: —

Capt. John E. Parker, G Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Lieut. Stuart W. Wise, First Squadron Cavalry.

Lieut. George R. Elliott, C Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Color Sergt. Joseph T. Lawless, Ninth Infantry.

First Sergt. Perry S. Schofield, E Company, Fifth Regiment Infantry.

Sergt. Frank H. Kean, G Company, Fifth Regiment Infantry.

Sergt. Frank K. Christie, C Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Sergt. Allan W. Firth, L Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Sergt. G. Thomas Mack, B Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Q. M. Sergt. Louis Fields, I Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Corp. Myron E. Bryant, C Troop, First Squadron Cavalry.

Corp. James F. Loughlin, H Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Cook Arnold L. Robar, K Company, Second Regiment Infantry.

Cook Arthur E. McGlone, L Company, Ninth Regiment Infantry.

Art. John C. Spraker, L Company, Fifth Regiment Infantry.

Priv. James S. Stewart, C Company, First Corps Cadets.

Cook A. E. McGlone was not able to go to Florida on account of sickness, and the following men were added to fill out the number deemed necessary: —

Corp. Frank P. O'Neil, D Company, Ninth Regiment Infantry.

Priv. Crowell G. Fish, A Company, Sixth Regiment Infantry.

J. D. UPTON,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SURGEON.

Boston, December 31, 1915.

1. REORGANIZATION.

All recommendations made in my 1914 annual report under this heading have been carried out. It has been definitely decided, for the time being at least, that Massachusetts is in the five-regiment class; the enlisted personnel of Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1 has been increased to 54 and 67, respectively; the Chief Surgeon has been given the proper jurisdiction over medical officers, and senior medical officers now have control over the training and equipment of their detachments. These changes, which are not experiments or new ideas, were made to conform, as nearly as conditions would permit, with the regular army, and cannot but help materially to benefit the service.

All medical officers not recognized by the War Department have left the service, and seven lieutenants have been promoted to captains in conformance with General Orders, No. 13, The Adjutant General's office, pursuant to Circular No. 18, Department of Militia Affairs, 1914, they having served three years as commissioned medical officers in the militia; and the authorized commissioned and enlisted personnel, including a Medical Reserve Corps, now agrees with that prescribed by the War Department, both in number and grade.

2. CIRCULAR NO. 18, DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, 1914.

In order to conform with Circular No. 18, Department of Militia Affairs, 1914, there still remain many recommendations to be made which will be sent forward at a later date.

3. HOSPITAL CORPS DETACHMENTS.

Sufficient personnel, including an acting cook, has been allowed hospital corps detachments with regiments and Coast Artillery Corps to warrant a separate mess. There has been

a need for this arrangement for some time past, as in this way only can facilities be provided for the proper instruction in diet cooking and sanitation of the kitchen. In addition, it is more convenient for all concerned, and will assist materially in the *esprit de corps*.

Beginning with December 1, senior medical officers have received direct from your office War Department orders and circulars, and for some time past all medical officers have been receiving General Orders, The Adjutant General's office, Massachusetts, direct. These are very important, particularly the War Department orders, as it is impossible for them to keep up with information regarding equipment and regulations required of them in the Service School without such orders. All medical officers should receive Tables of Organization, Militia, 1914, Peace, in connection with their Service School work, with its corrections; they already have Tables of Organization, War Department, 1914, some of which are incomplete reports, but to date have only one of the four corrections issued by the War Department, as the corrections have not been received by this department.

The sanitary detachment of the Sixth Regiment Infantry should be located somewhere other than Fitchburg; the senior medical officer lives in Lincoln, 33 miles away, and no medical officer lives nearer than 31 miles. This results in the absence of all medical officers from drills, with the exception of the senior medical officer who is present at not more than 50 per cent. of the drills. I believe that this detachment will never be efficient until it is stationed at some point nearer Boston. Circular No. 3, Department of Militia Affairs, 1914, requires that the instruction be given by an officer of the Medical Corps.

Senior medical officers of detachments are now authorized to draw on the Acting Chief Quartermaster for the property necessary for equipping the detachments, and beginning with December 1 they will be given an annual allowance for the care and alteration of uniforms. I recommend that all Hospital Corps detachments be formed into two provisional companies for purposes of instruction, one provisional company to be made up of detachments in Salem, Lawrence and Springfield, and one made up of detachments in or near Boston, including that of the Sixth Regiment Infantry mentioned above in this report. I recommend that all company allowances be paid the Chief Surgeon, or an officer designated

by him, to be divided pro rata, according to the enlisted strength at the annual inspection. These allowances, together with rendezvous drill and camp pay, will form the nucleus of a company fund which will tend to assist materially in the administration of these detachments. I understand that this coming year these detachments will not be carried on headquarters pay rolls, but on detachment pay rolls, and the moneys that have heretofore reverted to headquarters will be turned into the detachment fund.

I recommend that some arrangement be made for the local provisional company to drill at the new armory for mounted troops, in order that both officers and men attached to organizations where there are not sufficient numbers in attendance to properly learn the drill will get the needed instruction. It could be arranged to have every alternate detachment drill at the new armory as a provisional company, and the others at the armory in which they are regularly quartered. It is extremely doubtful if uniform instruction can be given in any other way.

By this arrangement all the Hospital Corps men assigned to the provisional company will hear the same lectures by the same medical officers, and thereby prevent any conflict of opinion in regard to matters of personal and camp sanitation, personal hygiene and similar subjects. The sanitary troops in Lawrence, Springfield and Salem will have to drill as at present, but the detachment of the Sixth Regiment Infantry, as mentioned above, should be located in Boston, preferably at the new armory for mounted troops, which, I understand, is to be the headquarters of the Sixth Regiment Infantry. If this be done it will permit a provisional company of 96 men, if the detachments are recruited up and all are present, which should mean approximately an average attendance of 70 or over.

Circular No. 3, Department of Militia Affairs, 1914, which prescribes the theoretical and practical instruction of the organized militia on page 24, calls for instruction in horsemanship, riding, driving and packing for noncommissioned officers, privates first class, and privates of the Hospital Corps. In the past the practical instruction of this very important subject has been sadly neglected, particularly in the last year. In 1914 the Ambulance Company was allowed \$540, and the Field Hospital \$360, for instruction in riding, or 10 lessons per man, and for this year the amount allowed

was but \$70 and \$40, respectively. In view of this very insufficient allowance unfavorable reports were made by the United States Inspector-Instructors on the last field tour of duty.

It is extremely important that in addition to the riding lessons a certain number of the enlisted men of Field Hospital and Ambulance Company be given instruction in driving four-line teams. It is hoped that when these troops are quartered in the new armory proper facilities for this instruction will be furnished. I recommend that senior medical officers of detachments be authorized to incur the expense of giving all the men riding instruction, and that the number to be mounted in the field will be in accordance with Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, 1914.

4. FIELD SCHOOLS.

The annual field school for medical officers and noncommissioned officers was held June 20 to 27, inclusive, at Tobyhanna, Pa., with twenty-seven officers and nine noncommissioned officers present. This was the first eight-day school that the officers have attended. The character of the instruction was similar to, and a continuation of, what had been given at previous schools, although there was considerable review which would have been of great advantage to the four of the eleven officers from this State who failed to attend; seven of the eleven were not obliged to attend this school as they were present with sanitary units, July 4 to 13.

In future schools of this nature officers should be graded by proficiency irrespective of rank, as in this way only will each obtain the maximum benefit to be derived. It is believed that an eight-day school should be held annually in this State for the medical officers and noncommissioned officers in conjunction with the Field Hospital and Ambulance Company, with their respective equipment, with graded classes, and a sufficient number of instructors from the regular army.

The field school for the Field Hospital and Ambulance Company was held at Tobyhanna, in conjunction with a Field Hospital and an Ambulance Company from the regular army and from other States, from July 4 to the 13th. This tour was highly instructive, and the State tours of these organizations immediately following the school enabled the commands to work out in their own way the problems, and

use to advantage the instruction, obtained there. It was unfortunate that the State appropriation would not permit these commands to receive State pay, as the allowance that they would have received would have been of material assistance to them.

5. TOURS OF DUTY.

Tours of duty were performed this year in accordance with General Orders, No. 11, The Adjutant General's office, 1915, and paragraph II., General Orders, No. 14, The Adjutant General's office, 1915. The sanitary units and sanitary detachments of various commands were inspected either by the Chief Surgeon or an officer detailed from his department, copies of which reports have already been forwarded you.

A tentative program of instruction for the week was issued by this office, to which the surgeons were directed to conform, consistent with plans made by the commanding officers. These instructions were carried out in the majority of cases, but there was much evidence to show that there is need of more co-operation between the commanding officer and the medical officer, who is his sanitary adviser. As has already been commented upon, surgeons are unable to draft intelligent sanitary orders on account of the fact that in the past they have not had an opportunity to inspect the camp sites prior to the arrival of troops, which condition was reported upon adversely by the United States inspectors.

The work as a whole, while far from what it should be, showed steady improvement as a result of the instruction given in the Service School for Medical Officers, which should eventually result in a uniform method of meeting all sanitary problems that are likely to arise. This end will never be realized, however, until the commanding officers permit their medical officers to act in the capacity for which they are detailed. Such specific recommendations as are believed necessary to remedy this matter will be sent separately to your office.

6. TRAINING SCHOOL.

Last year, on my recommendation, the number of applicants from the Hospital Corps to the Training School was increased from 3 (1 from Field Hospital, 1 from Ambulance Company, 1 from the Hospital Corps at large) to 4 (1 from Field Hospital, 1 from Ambulance Company and 2 from the Hospital Corps at large). This seems to be about the only course for

a Hospital Corps man to pursue if he intends to educate and prepare himself for a commission, as in this manner he can, after graduation from the school, transfer to some line organization where he will be eligible for a commission for which an applicant need not be a physician in order to qualify. Application for transfer was recently made by one of the Hospital Corps men assigned to the cavalry who is a student in the Training School, to this end.

7. MOBILIZATION.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 15, The Adjutant General's office, 1915, the sanitary organizations paraded on Governor's day, August 26. Two enlisted men of the Ambulance Company were injured in connection with this tour of duty,—one was kicked by an officer's horse, sustaining a lacerated wound of the left shin, and the other had his hand injured, which was caused by being jammed against an ambulance by a fractious mule. Neither of these injuries was considered serious.

8. SERVICE SCHOOL.

On October 22 Maj. James F. Hall, Medical Corps, U. S. A., arrived in Boston as Inspector-Instructor of the Sixth Sanitary District, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with station at Boston. Major Hall is conducting the Service School for Medical Officers, consisting of monthly examination papers and monthly meetings of all medical officers.

9. RECRUIT EXAMINATIONS.

General Orders, No. 5, The Adjutant General's office, 1915, directed the Surgeon General to make the necessary arrangements whereby medical officers would examine for the commands nearest their residences, irrespective of the organizations to which they were assigned. This rearrangement resulted in the saving of considerable mileage over the old system, whereby officers assigned to commands did the examining in companies far removed from their residences. The saving thus obtained enabled us to complete the fiscal year within the appropriation allotted, notwithstanding the fact that new organizations had been added and the personnel of many had been increased. General Orders, No. 13, au-

thorizing a Medical Reserve Corps, will further reduce the annual cost to the State for mileage, as it is intended that officers living in outlying towns will be induced to join the Medical Reserve Corps for the purpose of examining recruits in the city or town where they reside.

It has been necessary, however, to request the Legislature to increase our appropriation for the examination of recruits, including mileage, from \$3,250 to \$4,189, on account of General Orders, No. 15, Department of Naval Militia, which requires the re-examination of all the men in the Naval Brigade and the increase in the enlisted personnel of the militia in sanitary troops, machine gun companies, headquarters, field artillery, five men in each company of infantry and twelve men in each company of Coast Artillery. The extra amount required to meet the expense of re-examining enlisted men in the Naval Brigade will be for 1916 only.

General Orders, No. 5, prescribes the number of examinations to be allowed headquarters of a regiment including the noncommissioned staff, band and attached sanitary troops. As the personnel of a headquarters company, supply company and attached sanitary troops now totals 104 men at the headquarters of each regiment, it is believed that two examinations should be allowed headquarters per month, with pay.

The regulations of the War Department regarding the physical examination of recruits is being strictly adhered to, and all reports of physical examination are carefully inspected to this end.

The number of requests for waivers of physical defects seems to be increasing, showing that men are being rejected by the medical officers where they are not fully up to the minimum requirements. For the month of November, 1915, but 25 per cent. of applicants for admission in the army were accepted at the general recruiting stations, and some of these were later rejected at the recruiting depots. Most of these men were rejected without being seen by the medical officer, and it would seem that considerable time and money would be saved the State if the same orders were to be issued line officers in the militia as are issued line officers in the regular army, describing certain physical defects which would eliminate candidates, which defects can be readily discerned by a layman. General Orders, No. 66, War Department, 1910, if closely followed would probably reduce the number of physical examinations in this State at least 10 per cent.

10. ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

In the annual estimate for 1916 made by this department to the State Auditor, an increase in the appropriation for contingent expenses has been requested, to care for an additional employee, as the work in connection with handling United States property, and work incident to office routine, has increased to such an extent that it cannot be properly done with the present force.

11. PROPERTY.

There has been some confusion in the past regarding property that has been surveyed on account of loss. Affidavits have been made by responsible officers and forwarded to your office, several of which have been acted upon by the State Board of Survey, and the officers relieved of responsibility. In many instances the matter has rested there and has not been referred to the United States surveying officer, to the end that the State might also be relieved and the property dropped from the accounts. This condition will make it difficult for us to make a correct return for this year. It is also suggested that hereafter this office and the responsible officer concerned be furnished with a detailed statement of what is allowed or disallowed; this statement may be in the form of a report of the Board, or the copy of the affidavit with the action of the Board indorsed thereon. It is necessary that this office and the responsible officer obtain some official document in order that the accounts may be kept correctly.

If the United States allotment will warrant it, I recommend that an ambulance be provided for each regiment, one for each of the two battalions of field artillery and the First Squadron Cavalry, in order that the Ambulance Company may retain the ones regularly assigned it.

12. ACCOUNTS WITH COMMANDS.

General Orders, No. 17, The Adjutant General's office, 1915, requires that all commands conform with Circular No. 10, Department of Militia Affairs, 1915, regarding equipment. This has necessitated the opening of accounts with all commands in the militia for first-aid packets and litters with

slings. All commands are now supplied with litters with slings, and requisitions for first-aid packets are being honored as soon as they are received.

13. SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

As General Orders prescribe that all officers in the regular army will be vaccinated every seven years, it has already been recommended that commissioned officers be required to bring a statement of successful vaccination within seven years when appearing before the Board of Medical Officers for their three-year examination under General Orders, Nos. 32 and 35, The Adjutant General's office, 1913.

14. ANTITYPHOID INOCULATIONS.

Under General Orders, No. 5, The Adjutant General's office, 1915, inoculations against typhoid are authorized annually, the assignment of officers being made by the Chief Surgeon, which arrangement has resulted in obtaining the maximum benefit for the money spent, in that considerable money was saved on mileage by detailing officers residing nearest the various commands. It is believed that during this past year commanding officers have followed more closely the orders regarding records on muster cards of the date of last injection, as evidenced by the few requests on this office for this information. As the personnel is constantly changing these inoculations are necessary every year. At the present time about 85 per cent. of all officers and enlisted men have been inoculated. The State Department of Health has this year, as heretofore, shown its willingness to co-operate with the militia in this work, and the accommodations furnished this office have been the best. A request for a few thousand ampoules was all that was needed to insure the material being available in any quantities desired at a moment's notice, and I take this occasion to express the appreciation of this department for the courtesies shown.

15. CAMP SITES.

In the Federal field inspection reports for 1915, adverse criticisms were made regarding failure of surgeons of commands to inspect camp sites before occupation in order to avoid unsanitary problems which might be eliminated by a

better selection. In view of this neglect I have already recommended to you that commanding officers be directed to request the services of medical officers to inspect camp sites before their use, in order that they may be in a position to draw up intelligent sanitary orders to be promulgated by the commanding officers. I have also recommended that the Chief Surgeon be permitted to inspect camp sites where the State rather than the organization is to make the selection. The sanitary inspection of a proposed camp site is an extremely important matter, and it enables the troops to go into camp with a program of camp sanitation and sanitary instruction that can be put into operation at once, and thus avoid the confusion and delay involved in threshing out sanitary problems which should have been foreseen and settled beforehand.

16. ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

Three officers from this department were detailed to the annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States at Washington September 13 to 15. These officers were present at all the important meetings of the convention, and were able to enter into the discussion and obtain valuable information that could not well be gained from any other source. I recommend that more allowances be made this coming year, and if possible the number of delegates be increased. This last year only mileage was allowed, which was insufficient to cover expenses, to say nothing of the loss of time. It is my belief that at least special duty pay should be allowed in addition to mileage, as it is difficult to induce the officers who would obtain the maximum benefit from this detail to accept the same where they are called upon to do so at a financial loss.

17. INSPECTIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

General Orders, No. 22, authorizes the detail of three officers of the Medical Corps to the office of the Chief Surgeon in conformance with Circular No. 18, Department of Militia Affairs, 1914. The detail of one officer as quartermaster has already been made, and a second will soon be recommended whose duties will be that of sanitary inspector. It is my intention to recommend from time to time that special orders be issued authorizing special duty pay and mileage for these

officers when the occasion requires it. It is planned to recommend a preliminary inspection of all sanitary units prior to United States inspection, believing that this will tend to increase the efficiency of the commands and will insure more satisfactory reports from the Federal inspector. These inspections refer to both personnel and property.

18. ANNUAL STATE INSPECTIONS.

I believe that the sanitary units should receive their annual State inspection by the officer detailed to this office as inspector, and that he should accompany the United States inspector and report at the same time, as was done this year.

19. NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 213, The Adjutant General's office, 1915, a demonstration camp in conjunction with the National Security League was established on Boston Common on October 22. Details of portions of the various troops were made including a section of the sanitary detachment assigned to the Fifth Regiment Infantry and a section of Ambulance Company No. 1, and various field problems were worked out, the sanitary troops performing their functions from the firing line to the rear as they would in the regular service. The work was well performed, and it is believed that exhibitions of this sort are about the only means of demonstrating to the public just what is the function of sanitary troops in the field.

The National Security League maintained a free exhibition at 42 Water Street from October 25 to December 18, and at the request of the committee in charge a regimental infirmary was furnished for exhibition purposes.

20. PUBLICITY BOARD.

As recommended several times, it is suggested that this office be relieved from any connection with the Publicity Board, as the work required to handle this matter in the manner it should be consumes a great deal more time than it is possible for this office to give to it, unless more important work is neglected.

21. PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS BY SURGEON GENERAL.

This year there were but six physical examinations of applicants for State aid and three for soldiers' homes made by the Surgeon General.

22. BOARD ON CLAIMS.

During the calendar year 1915 the Board on Claims considered seventeen claims for indemnity on account of physical injuries. Two of the claimants failed to appear when notified, and one claim was disallowed on account of the absence of sufficient evidence to substantiate the same. The total awards recommended by the Board amounted to \$1,800.47, and the findings I believe in every instance were approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The largest amount recommended by the Board for payment was \$818.14, which was to reimburse a claimant for medical and surgical attendance and loss of time incident to a broken leg.

It is believed that the coming year more claims will be referred to the Board, as we now have thirteen claims awaiting hearing.

23. OFFICER ON LEAVE.

Capt. Dunlap P. Penhallow was granted a leave of absence on May 1, 1915, for six months, to permit him to accompany a Red Cross unit sent to one of the hospitals in England. On November 1 he requested an extension of his leave for six months more, which was granted. He is obtaining very valuable information in his work there, military as well as surgical, and I believe that the State will benefit by such duty. He is now compiling data on gunshot injuries and other disabilities incurred at the front, with records of treatment, and the latest known methods of prevention of infection and disease, all of which will be of extreme value to our troops.

24. ADDITIONAL OFFICE ROOM.

I renew my recommendation of last year that some action be taken to provide a room for the examination of officers. While practically only one or two meetings a month are held in this office, it is impossible to transact the business of the office on such days.

25. SURGEON GENERAL'S SALARY.

In my report for 1914 I recommended that the salary of the Surgeon General be increased from \$1,200 to \$2,400 on account of the great increase of work. During the past year the work has increased to a greater proportion than heretofore, and in view of the amount of time it is necessary for the Surgeon General to devote to the office I trust that an effort will be made to have the matter of salary adjusted on a more equitable basis.

FRANK P. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps, M. V. M.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL MILITIA BUREAU.

BOSTON, December 17, 1915.

The Department of Naval Militia has now been in operation for over a year, with marked success. During the year the Naval Militia Bureau has held eleven meetings, and has discussed questions of policy on matters referred to it.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

At the request of this department The Adjutant General has arbitrarily allotted his appropriations, setting aside part for the National Guard and part for the Naval Militia. The following table will show the amounts set aside for Naval Militia use and the amounts expended therefrom: —

ACCOUNT.	Amount allotted.	Amount expended.	Balance.
Care and responsibility of property, . . .	\$1,100 00	\$974 30	\$125 70
Company armorers,	1,500 00	1,492 71	7 29
Headquarters and company allowance, . .	380 00	379 13	87
Repairs to clothing,	1,498 00	1,450 00	48 00
Uniform allowance,	1,680 00	1,615 31	64 69
Compensation,	18,500 00	12,491 71	6,008 29
Incidentals,	1,866 67	653 82	1,212 85
Instruction of militia,	500 00	330 14	169 86
Military accounts,	611 07	578 14	32 93
Rifle practice,	2,400 00	797 59	1,602 41
Transportation,	2,900 00	2,237 97	662 03
United States ships,	13,000 00	6,446 06	6,553 94

There are still some outstanding obligations, the principal ones being as follows: —

Purchase of ammunition, approximately,	\$1,285 20
Prizes for small-arms practice, approximately,	300 00
Miscellaneous expenses, United States ships, approximately,	300 00

The appropriation for incidentals was to include the printing of Naval Militia Regulations. It was found impossible to get these to the printer in the past fiscal year, but they will be ready within a few weeks, and a renewal of this appropriation has been requested.

INSPECTIONS.

The armory inspections and the inspections on the tour of duty were conducted under the direction of this department, and the results were gratifying. The summer cruise, which was for a period of fourteen days, showed a marked improvement over previous years.

Twenty-seven officers and 464 men made the cruise on the U. S. S. "Chicago," July 11 to 24. During the cruise target practice was held, and considerable improvement shown over last year. The figure of merit this year was 31+ as compared with 18+ the previous year.

Commissary arrangements were particularly satisfactory.

The target practice and principal drills were held at Provincetown, after which the ship proceeded to Gloucester and for a short run to sea. Miles steamed, 466.

Three officers and 20 men made the cruise on the U. S. S. "Dupont," July 11 to 24. Lieut. (junior grade) T. N. Alford, U. S. N., reported that the commanding officer and crew were remarkably efficient, and the ship itself in good condition. The "Dupont" sailed from Fall River July 11, arriving at Provincetown the same day, where she reported to the "Chicago." On July 21, she was directed to proceed to Portland, Me., returning to Fall River on July 24. Miles steamed, 751.

Eleven officers and 82 men made a fourteen days' cruise on the U. S. S. "Kearsarge," August 16 to 28, proceeding to Tangier Sound and return. Miles steamed, 1,435.

The Cadet School, consisting of 2 officers, 26 cadets and 1 yeoman, performed a tour of duty on the U. S. S. "Nebraska," August 14 to 25. This cruise was particularly successful.

While the U. S. S. "Chicago" was at Provincetown, the marine detachment landed at Long Point and performed a satisfactory three days' tour of camp duty, under the supervision of Maj. F. H. Delano, U. S. M. C., who has been of the greatest assistance in increasing the efficiency and enthusiasm of this organization.

On August 26 the militia was mobilized in Boston, during the Governors' conference. The Naval Militia took part and received much commendation for its fine appearance.

TARGET PRACTICE.

During the record target practice of 1914 the Naval Militia of this State did creditable work. Of the many divisions throughout the United States which competed, five of the Massachusetts divisions were in the first nineteen, as shown by the final merit. The right to wear the gunnery "E" for excellence in target practice was awarded to three guns crews from this State. Nineteen gunpointers qualified in accordance with the gunnery instructions, and were entitled to wear the distinguishing mark for the gunpointer. The Commander-in-Chief has sent letters of commendation to gunpointers who made especially satisfactory scores.

CADET SCHOOL.

The Cadet School was organized by General Orders, No. 4, Department of Naval Militia, March 10, 1915. The report of the superintendent of the Cadet School is attached. This school has been doing especially valuable work, and the officers performing this duty are entitled to great credit for this successful experiment. It is believed that a continuance of the Cadet School will result in providing a supply of available officers for the Naval Militia, thereby correcting one of the weak points in the old militia system.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The Navy Department adopted new firing regulations for small arms for the year 1915, and these were adopted by this State for the use of the Naval Militia. As the shooting year does not end until January 1, it is as yet too early to state the results accomplished.

PAY, TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE.

All transportation and subsistence on the summer cruises were paid from government funds. The subsistence was satisfactorily and economically furnished. The exact amounts expended have not yet been received from the United States government in the case of the "Kearsarge," and it is, there-

fore, impossible to ascertain the total cost. After the payment of transportation and subsistence, the balance of available government funds were expended for pay, the balance of pay being taken from State funds. The statement of the paymaster and disbursing officer, covering the cruises on the "Chicago" and "Dupont" is as follows:—

Total amount received,	\$12,253 00
Total amount expended,	11,736 76
<hr/>	
Balance on hand,	\$516 24
Outstanding obligations, approximately,	\$71 24

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

No special school for the instruction of officers was held during the past year, as all officers were preparing themselves for the examinations to be held by the Navy Department in October. The instruction was conducted under the supervision of the Inspector-Instructor, with the result that all officers who took the examinations passed in the professional subjects taken.

ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVE NAVAL MILITIA FORCES.

Since the last report the active forces have been increased, as follows:—

Third Engineer Division added by General Orders, No. 22, Department of Naval Militia, December 14, 1914 (Company B disbanded by General Orders, No. 3, Department of Naval Militia, February 24, 1915).

Company D accepted in place of Company B, by General Orders, No. 6, Department of Naval Militia, March 26, 1915.

Company L at Newburyport accepted by General Orders, No. 14, Department of Naval Militia, October 21, 1915.

The marine detachment changed into a full company by General Orders, No. 14, Department of Naval Militia, October 21, 1915.

A petition for a new company at Marblehead is now under consideration in this department, and some action will be taken in the near future. On January 1, 1915, the authorized strength was 47 officers, 749 enlisted men: total authorized,

796. At the date of this report the authorized strength is as follows: 57 officers, 890 enlisted men: total authorized, 947.

If the Marblehead company should be accepted it would bring the total of officers to 60, the number of enlisted men to 946, and the total authorized strength to 1,006.

In compliance with the requirements of the Navy Department as contained in General Orders, No. 153, Navy Department, the Naval Brigade has reorganized as a Naval Battalion under General Orders, No. 18, Department of Naval Militia, December 11, 1915, the reorganization becoming effective December 15, 1915.

REGULATIONS.

Work on the regulations for the Naval Militia has progressed during the current year, and these regulations will be ready for the printer within a few weeks.

MILITIA LAW.

Many changes are needed in the Militia Law to make it fit naval conditions. A board is now in session which will recommend to the Legislature those changes which it is deemed advisable to make in order that the needs of the Naval Militia, as distinct from the National Guard, may be properly met.

ARMORIES AND BOATHOUSES.

The new division at Newburyport is temporarily quartered in the City Hall, and it is recommended that a waterfront armory at Newburyport be constructed to act as a combined armory and boathouse. All other divisions of the Naval Militia outside of Boston are quartered in State armories, which are eminently satisfactory. As these armories are not on the waterfront, boathouses are needed at Fall River, New Bedford and Lynn.

The Boston divisions and headquarters are occupying rooms which are rented in the Mechanics Building, and it is strongly urged that the building of an armory on the waterfront for the Boston units of the Naval Battalion be given early consideration. Practically all other units of the militia have been suitably housed in State armories, and the needs of these Boston units of the Naval Militia should not be long overlooked.

EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Under the authority of the Legislature a separate Naval Militia examining board for the professional examination of Naval Militia officers was provided in General Orders, No. 13, Department of Naval Militia, September 9, 1915. A separate medical examining board for the physical examination of officers in the Naval Militia was provided for in the same order. By General Orders, No. 15, Department of Naval Militia, November 8, 1915, the physical examining board was constituted a board for the examination of officers and enlisted men under General Orders, No. 150, Navy Department.

RELATIONS WITH NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department allotted to Massachusetts from the appropriation for "Arming and Equipping, Naval Militia," to be used for pay, transportation and subsistence on the summer cruises, \$17,253. Of this amount \$5,000 was held in the Navy Department to cover the cruises on the "Kearsarge" and "Nebraska," the balance of \$12,253 being turned over to the disbursing officer of this State for the cruises on the "Chicago" and "Dupont." Statement of the expenditures from this fund will be found earlier in the report. The allotments from the appropriation for "Arming and Equipping, Naval Militia," are not absolute, and funds not actually expended for the purpose designated are reclaimed by the Navy Department and used for general purposes in equipping the Naval Militia. Each year Massachusetts has received more in the way of equipment than it turned back in unexpended funds.

The Navy Department has maintained for the use of the Naval Militia in this State the U. S. S. "Chicago" in the status of "commission-in-reserve," and has turned over to the State in "outright loan" the U. S. S. "Dupont" and U. S. S. "Rodgers." Since the 1st of December the Navy Department has offered, and the Commander-in-Chief has accepted, in place of the U. S. S. "Chicago," a battleship of the "Kearsarge" type, and this battleship should arrive within a few weeks.

It will be advisable that an attempt be made to secure a destroyer for the summer months, but an examination of the vessels furnished to other States shows that this State has

not been neglected in this regard. The smaller vessels are used mainly for the instruction of junior officers in the handling of a vessel under way, in order to fit them for their duties as watch officers on the larger vessels. This is a very valuable work, and the presence of a destroyer during the summer months would assist materially. During the past season the "Rodgers" and "Dupont" were under repair during a considerable number of months, and the opportunity of the Naval Militia officers for training was, therefore, seriously impaired. Both vessels are now in good condition and apparently available for the purpose intended.

The accounting for government property as required by the Navy Department entails a great deal of work, and is sufficiently complicated as to be not easily understood by many of the officers. Progress is being made, and it is believed that the requirements are now better understood.

The reorganization of the Naval Militia of this State in the matter of organization, professional fitness, physical fitness, uniforms, reports, returns, etc., as required by the Navy Department, in accordance with the approved report of the Board of which Capt. W. A. Gill was senior member, have been met in this State, and the Naval Militia of this State is qualified in accordance with the Naval Militia act.

While eligible to be called forth by the President, those officers and men who have not yet been professionally and physically examined would first have to undergo such examination if the call should come before February 16, 1917. Prior to that date, however, all officers and men will have been examined under existing orders.

The Navy Department has furnished one officer as Inspector-Instructor for the Naval Battalion, a marine officer as Inspector-Instructor in the marine company and a navy officer as Inspector-Instructor for the cadet school. These officers have rendered conspicuous service and have aided materially in the advancement of the organization. It is, however, physically impossible for one navy officer to act as Inspector-Instructor for the nine deck divisions and three engineer divisions, and the Navy Department has been requested to detail additional Inspector-Instructors for that duty.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Clerical Assistance for the Naval Militia.

I desire to renew my recommendation for clerical assistance as contained in my former report made January 28, 1915, as follows: —

National supervision and increased requirements have produced a condition where the total of professional and administrative duties of an officer of the militia are so great that they are burdensome and cause many to leave the service. I believe that compensation or pay to an officer who is so overburdened by work that his business or family interests suffer is not a means of solving the problem of how that officer may perform his work, but merely gives him a slight recompense, which is entirely inadequate for the labors performed. If men of ability and efficiency are to be retained in the service, and the service is to benefit by their military efficiency and judgment, they should be relieved of all unnecessary work, or of all work which can be done by clerical assistants. I recommend to your earnest consideration the obtaining of the necessary legislation to provide all companies and headquarters with a clerk-stenographer. Such clerk-stenographers should give their entire time to the work of the company, taking as much of the detail as possible off the shoulders of the chief of company, and doing one thousand and one things that can be done by them under the supervision of responsible officers. I believe that competent clerk-stenographers could be obtained for an expenditure that would be reasonable from the standpoint of the Commonwealth, and that such an expenditure would be the means best adapted to the relief of a situation which is constantly growing worse, and one which the State could well afford to stand for the self-sacrificing work of many officers. If the furnishing of clerical assistance does not relieve the situation, pay to all officers may be the inevitable result, but the first step should be taken toward reducing the work in the hope that the result would prove that a volunteer militia is not an impossibility.

Headquarters Armorer.

Chapter 481 of the Acts of 1914 amended section 177 of the Militia Law so as to allow to regimental headquarters the services of an armorer which previously had only been

given to companies. This act should have provided that an armorer be permitted not only to regiments, but to the Naval Battalion and separate battalion, squadron and Cadet Corps headquarters. It is requested that this act be amended to provide the necessary result.

Inspections.

Owing to the fact that satisfactory reports are received from the navy officers covering cruises made on naval vessels, it is recommended that no State inspector be sent with any detachment of less than three hundred men, and that the reports of the naval officers be accepted in such cases.

Summer Cruises.

It is recommended that only those officers who can be properly quartered and instructed make the cruises with the organization, the balance of the officers being given an opportunity to cruise on other vessels of the navy, preferably the battleship fleet. Where too many officers are crowded into a ship they lack the opportunity for proper instruction, and all are made uncomfortable. If the surplus officers were permitted to cruise by themselves, freed from the responsibility for the enlisted personnel, they would gain much valuable experience.

Cadet School.

It is recommended that legislation be asked for the creation of a reserve list of officers, on which list graduates of the Training School and cadet school might be commissioned on graduation, and then assigned to companies and divisions for a year's training, and while so serving receive all the pay and allowances for active officers. This would provide a list of eligible officers who have had practical as well as theoretical instruction, and who would be available for both the State and the national government when needed.

JAMES P. PARKER,
Commodore (Retired).

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CADET SCHOOL.

1. The Cadet School, Naval Militia, Massachusetts, was established by General Orders, No. 4, Department of Naval Militia, dated March 10, 1915, "For the purpose of giving a thorough military and naval education to those enlisted men of the Naval Militia who aspire to become commissioned officers."

2. Special Orders, Department of Naval Militia, dated March 15, 1915, detailed Lieut. Howard G. Copeland, Commanding Officer of the Third Division, Naval Militia, Massachusetts, to duty as superintendent, and in subsequent orders the following officers were detailed to the school to assist the superintendent and serve as instructors: —

Lieut. Joseph C. Nowell, Fifth Division, N. M. M.

Lieut. (junior grade) John W. Flannery, Fifth Division, N. M. M.

Lieut. (junior grade) John B. Arnold, Seventh Division, N. M. M.

Ensign Ernest J. Flannigan, First Division, N. M. M.

Ensign Norman E. Merrill, Third Division, N. M. M.

A bugler and two mess cooks were also detailed permanently to the school.

Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, U. S. N., was detailed by the Navy Department as Instructor-Inspector of the school, and reported to the superintendent at the regular session the 10th of July, 1915.

Special Orders, Department of Naval Militia, dated October 20, 1915, detailed to the school Lieut. Wm. W. Ramsay, Second Division, Naval Militia, Massachusetts, and Special Orders, Department of Naval Militia, dated November 1, 1915, relieved Lieut. (junior grade) John W. Flannery at his own request from further duty with the school.

3. Order No. 1 of the Cadet School, approved by The Adjutant General, Chief of the Department of Naval Militia,

outlining the courses of instruction, dates of sessions, routine and system of discipline, was issued April 10, 1915, and has been closely followed.

The course of study and training as outlined provides for graduating cadets with such professional qualifications as are required by General Orders, No. 153, Navy Department, 1915, for the grade of ensign, Naval Militia.

4. By May 15, 20 cadets of an authorized 26 had been appointed to the school in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, Department of Naval Militia, and on that date 17 of these cadets reported for instruction at the first session of the school held aboard the U. S. S. "Chicago," training ship of the Naval Militia. The 3 who failed to appear were subsequently detached from the school and ordered to duty with their respective divisions.

In June the Department of Naval Militia allowed two additional appointments, making an authorized total of 28. By the second session of June there were 27 cadets enrolled and under instruction, and this is the largest number in the school at any one time since its establishment. Ten cadets have been dismissed or have resigned, and two appointments have been made since the first of these 10 were detached from the school, making a present total of 19 receiving instruction.

5. In addition to the regular fortnightly Saturday and Sunday sessions at Boston, Order No. 1 provides for fortnightly alternate sessions. These latter have been conducted at Boston by the superintendent, or an officer detailed by him, for the cadets of Boston, Lynn and vicinity; at Fall River by Lieutenant Nowell for cadets of Fall River and New Bedford; at Springfield by Lieut. (junior grade) John B. Arnold for Springfield cadets. Excellent service has been rendered in each case. It is gratifying to the superintendent to be able to report that on one occasion there were three cadets absent, on another occasion two cadets were absent, on four occasions, one cadet, and at all other sessions the school has had a full and complete attendance.

6. The school during the month of July held its two regular sessions at the rifle range, Wakefield, Mass., instruction in small-arms practice being given on the range, as well as much detailed instruction in the care and handling of the rifle, and aiming and sighting drills. On these occasions eighteen men qualified on the new navy course for marksman, and it is the opinion of the superintendent that if more time could have

been spent on the range the school could easily have qualified all cadets as expert.

7. A cruise with the battleship fleet having been arranged by the Department of Naval Militia, and authorized by the Navy Department, the Superintendent, Lieutenant Nowell, twentieth-six cadets and the Cadet School yeoman proceeded to Newport, R. I., and reported to the admiral commanding the North Atlantic battleship fleet and to the commanding officer, U. S. S. "Nebraska," which vessel had been assigned. The detail, on this occasion, was accompanied by the Instructor-Inspector (reports of superintendent and Inspector-Instructor at Department of Naval Militia, State House).

8. On account of the Secretary of the Navy ordering the fleet to Boston for a review by the Governors assembled in conference there, the cruise terminated August 26 instead of August 28 as planned, and in accordance with orders of the Department of Naval Militia, dated 25th of August, 1915, the school made its first official public appearance in the mobilization parade at Boston, August 26.

9. Those cadets now enrolled in the school are making rapid progress in their studies, and no further changes are contemplated. The superintendent is of the opinion that the school is accomplishing the object desired. The attitude of the officers of the regular service is very favorable, and the officers and men of the Naval Militia are extremely interested.

The Instructor-Inspector authorizes the superintendent to state that he has received many favorable comments regarding the school from officers of the navy, and that, as Inspector-Instructor, he is pleased with the showing the school has made at home and while with the fleet.

Owing to the time required for the course, division officers experienced some difficulty in appointing men who were qualified to pursue the same profitably. Because of this fact the superintendent has been for some time, and is at present, compiling a list of applicants who desire appointments to the school. Many of those at present interesting themselves with a view to future appointment are eminently qualified to pursue the course, and it is the superintendent's intention to turn these applicants over to the various division chiefs, with a view to enlisting them at once, and ultimately sending them to school in any new class which may be formed.

10. The superintendent has received the encouragement and help of the department at all times. The Instructor-

Inspector, Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, U. S. N., is intensely interested in the school, and has helped, advised and encouraged the superintendent in every particular, and is working to further the interests and promote the efficiency of the school at all times. The superintendent has had the loyal support of those officers detailed to the school and the active support of the officers of the Naval Militia in general; and it is largely due to these facts that the school has reached its present state of efficiency and development.

HOWARD G. COPELAND,
Lieutenant, Naval Militia, Massachusetts, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

BOSTON, December 15, 1915.

In accordance with custom and orders the following report is forwarded. Three different inspections were made during the year, — one with the Federal officers of the troops at home stations, one State Armory inspection, and one on the annual tour of duty.

The following assignments of officers were made: —

Lieut. Col. G. H. Benyon,	. Ninth Regiment Infantry.
Lieut. Col. J. F. Stevens,	. { Coast Artillery Corps.
	. { Quartermaster's Department.
	. { Signal Corps.
Lieut. Col. Fred R. Robinson,	. { Second Regiment Infantry.
	. { First Squadron Cavalry.
	. { Sixth Regiment Infantry.
Lieut. Col. J. S. Barrows,	. { First Corps Cadets.
	. { Pay and Ordnance Departments.
	. { Eighth Regiment Infantry.
Maj. C. F. Sargent,	. { First Battalion Field Artillery.
	. { Judge Advocate General's Department.
	. { Corps of Engineers.
Maj. M. E. Smith,	. . . Fifth Regiment Infantry.

In addition to the above, Maj. J. W. Bartlett, J. A., was assigned to this department for special duty, and was detailed as inspecting officer with the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Warren. Some changes from the above were necessary for the annual tours of duty, owing to conflicting dates.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

It now seems possible, with the transfer of the mounted arms to other quarters, that the troops located in the South Armory will soon have the much needed room, and steps should be taken at once to arrange for the necessary changes. There is too much work in the adjutant's office. Unless the amount of work can be reduced a paid clerk should be al-

lowed. Complaint is made of the delay in obtaining discharges from the office of The Adjutant General. Field officers should exercise more supervision of their companies. Reports are sometimes made of visits to companies, and sometimes action is taken on such reports. Too many absences from inspection, a large part without leave.

The annual camp duty was held at forts in Boston Harbor, and the old story of no service practice was again repeated. Delay in forwarding the findings of the Board on Examination of rated men deprived these men of the additional compensation allowed by the government. Discipline needs to be "jacked up." Noise in quarters after taps; roll calls poorly attended. The band was not required to turn out at reveille. Noncommissioned staff should use more care in dress. One appeared at breakfast wearing sneakers and no leggins. Guard duty was poor, the sentries having little conception of their duties. As a whole, the exhibition of individual cooking was poorly done, very few men knowing how to handle an individual fire or the issue of food given them. The method of breaking camp and the handling of the same by the Quartermaster's Department was poor. There is no reason why breaking camp should be begun on Thursday and not finished on Saturday. A battalion was landed in Boston and held in the streets waiting for the other battalion of the corps an extraordinary length of time, and then were paraded through the streets on a terrifically hot and uncomfortable day, the men not having, on account of the early breaking of camp, sufficient and proper food.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The headquarters of the regiment has an efficient personnel, and officers are well informed regarding their duties. A large number of men absent from the armory inspection. Property is generally well cared for and accounted for. This regiment presents the most peculiar condition, inasmuch as it has some of the best and some of the poorest companies in the service of the State. More supervision by field officers should be required. There is no oversight of company funds by superior authority, with the inevitable disastrous results in one case. Paper work in general needs attention in companies commanded by the less experienced officers. This regiment is unfortunate in the isolation of many of its units from head-

quarters control, but much more might be accomplished if the means at hand were fully used in co-ordinating and systematizing the regimental unit.

Camp was held at Fairhaven. The inspecting officer states that the tour was a profitable one and that much useful experience was gained; that an inexcusable lack of discipline on two occasions and the failure to curb such tendencies detract from the good work. The band is reported lazy and indifferent, much like other militia bands. There is lack of co-operation between headquarters and the sanitary detachment. Men's tents in poor condition; straw was used for bedding and was scattered all over the tents; clothing was thrown about and general untidiness prevailed, with the single exception of the Machine Gun Company.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Attendance at armory inspections by United States Inspector-Instructor was excellent in Company A and the Machine Gun Company, there being no absentees. But one absentee each in companies K and M. The chaplain and forty-seven enlisted men absent from United States inspection in the regiment.

At the State inspection, held on regular drill night, with but twenty-four hours' notice of date of intended visit, the absentees were the chaplain and one hundred and fifteen enlisted men.

There should be more supervision of instruction by the battalion commanders. In most cases the visits of the majors are perfunctory. All of the companies are quartered in satisfactory armories, except Company G, which should be provided with a State Armory. The armories, with the exception of that of Company G, were all in good condition and properly policed. Armorers should be required to care for and clean company quarters, and present allowance of \$125 should be available for company commanders to use for the care of other property.

Record books and papers generally in satisfactory condition. Company funds well administered.

Property in satisfactory condition. The majority of companies were reported as not having a full complement of property, when such property was actually on hand, because they did not exhibit same to the United States inspector.

Property should be arranged for rapid inspection by inspecting officers. Several officers have not the automatic pistols. It is believed that pistols should be issued to officers on memorandum.

More attention should be given to preparing noncommissioned officers as instructors.

Personnel, discipline and *esprit* of regiment excellent; military courtesy fair.

Fifty-two officers and 767 men present at camp, and 1 officer (chaplain) and 47 men absent, the attendance being excellent in companies H and I, and good in the other companies. Discipline good; very little straggling by men on marches, and no misbehavior in camps. Personnel of the regiment very good. Officers and men, as a rule, zealous in the performance of all duties, and possessing the mental and physical qualifications to make efficient soldiers. Condition of uniforms, arms and equipment fair. Rations on the whole appeared good and sufficient, and were properly prepared by the cooks. The regimental commissary bought the supplies and issued them to the companies, and was not required to make return or report of his transactions. It appears that his records and accounts should be inspected and audited by direction of the regimental commander. In each of the marches too much time wasted between reveille and moving out of camp; reveille at 5.20 and no march started till 8.45, and in one instance march out of camp at 9.30. The order for the march should have been given the night before instead of being given to the officers at breakfast.

At each of the camps too indefinite directions were given as to where the camps should be pitched, or as to location of latrines and kitchens. Battalion commanders were simply told to pitch their camps in a particular location, each adjacent to the other, and as a result there was confusion in the making of each camp, and battalions had to be moved after tents were pitched, owing to the fact that camps of battalions overlapped each other, and the latrines of one battalion were placed adjacent to the kitchens of another battalion. The four camp sites that were used were all well policed before leaving. Advantage was not taken of teaching the men something of interior guard duty.

The field firing problem of the First Battalion was practically of no benefit to it, as the attack was improperly made, and there were no corrections or proper supervision by

superior officers. The field firing problem in which the whole regiment participated was well carried out and much instruction imparted.

Practically no use was made of the services of three sergeant-instructors, U. S. A., who were with the regiment the entire week.

Practically no advantage was taken of the availability of the services of four United States Inspector-Instructors, who were present and willing to assist in the instruction, but whose services were not availed of, except in instruction of the Machine Gun Company. The duties of the regular officers were practically confined to inspection, with no instruction. There were no meetings of officers for instruction or critique, except as to sanitary arrangements and the camps.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Under the present commander a firm administration has developed and steady improvement is being made. The enlisted physique is more vigorous and a better set-up is being secured. Discipline is good. Federal and State property well cared for, funds properly cared for, and accounts are well kept. Poor attendance in three companies marred an otherwise good showing.

The tour of camp duty is rated as unusually successful, and was held at Peter's Pond in Sandwich. Discipline generally was excellent. Improvement in paper work should be made; morning reports were late in many cases. More instruction in first aid should be given. Regiment was handicapped by occupying grounds previously used, but soon put conditions right.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The attendance at armory inspections was only fair. The Machine Gun Company has attracted attention by its personnel and the ardor and interest displayed. More oversight and instruction in paper work should be given. Both Federal and State property well cared for and accounted for. The inspecting officer rates the regiment as very good.

The annual tour of duty was begun at Lynnfield and was continued by marches and maneuvers in the surrounding country. The weather for the most part was very stormy, and under all conditions the regiment performed very creditably. Again the shortsighted policy of allowing but one

pair of horses to a wagon proved a failure and caused much unnecessary discomfort. The plan of handling recruits (originating in this regiment) by assembling all in one company, under the United States sergeant-instructor, is of such value that it could be copied by other organizations.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The armory inspections of this regiment show the organization in the same good condition as last year. Property well cared for, barring missing small parts in three companies; although requisitions had been made for the same without success. Noncommissioned officers have improved in ability to command and instruct, but there is still a chance to improve. Occasionally gum chewing marred otherwise excellent appearances. One company is to be commended for parading 100 per cent. of a full enrolment with eight recruits in addition.

Annual tour was performed at Peter's Pond, Sandwich. The quartermaster with a detail preceded the regiment and pitched all but the pyramidal tents. These were set up at once on arrival, and the regiment was settled in practically an hour. Latrines were dug slowly and were not cared for carefully. A scale drawing of location of range, icebox, incinerator, etc., for the kitchens, issued by the surgeon major, was a most practicable help. Messing was well done; some excellent cooks are enlisted. Headquarters mess was superintended by the chaplain, and was economical and satisfactory in every way. A bakery was established under the control of one of the battalion sergeants major, and was most successful in every respect, furnishing an excellent product at minimum cost. Hats, breeches and leggins are showing legitimate wear and should be soon exchanged.

FIRST CORPS CADETS.

Attendance at the armory inspections was only fair. Books and papers of the corps are carefully kept by the adjutant, and the finances are under the supervision of the Corps Finance Committee. The property, both State and Federal, is carefully stored and protected. The inspecting officer suggests the advisability of the State's either issuing full-dress uniforms of the pattern peculiar to this organization, to the same value as the full-dress uniforms of the line companies,

or else allowing the corps the value in money, to be devoted to providing such uniforms for members requiring them.

The annual tour of duty was performed in field camps in the vicinity of Northborough, Hudson and Berlin. The duty was a peculiar one, which the organization had not previously attempted independently. The methods of the tour were in keeping with the service, and the plan, having been carefully devised, was carried through with success, the results being valuable and the experiences of value. The work was highly satisfactory and commendable, and the corps is to be congratulated that its high traditions are so well maintained by the present officers and men.

FIRST BATTALION FIELD ARTILLERY.

The inspector reports, with the reorganized battery, a battalion of field artillery in very good condition. Attendance at armory inspections was not what it should have been. Property well cared for and in good shape. Officers are particularly zealous and energetic.

The annual tour of duty was held at Tobyhanna, Pa., associated with regular batteries, and all worked hard to secure all the benefits from such association. The battalion was privileged also in being allowed to use the regular equipment, and the great advantage of using well-trained horses was greatly appreciated. The tour was, without doubt, the most instructive and valuable ever received by the State's field artillery.

SECOND CORPS CADETS.

It is believed that the change from infantry to field artillery, now practically assured for this organization, will awaken a renewed interest, which will bring to the corps a new lease of life. Hard work is necessary, and it is believed that the organization will give the best they have to the new conditions.

For the first time in its history this organization performed its annual tour of duty as field artillery at Boxford. They reported with a determination to learn all they possibly could in the allotted time, and from morning to night work was in progress. Under the direct instruction of Captains Churchill and Davis, F. A., U. S. A., who labored unremittingly, the progress made was most satisfactory. The guns and equipment for this tour were loaned for the time being by Battery C, First Battalion Field Artillery. The camp routine was

reported on favorably, barring the flies, believed to have been caused by the occupancy of the ground just previously by a large number of troops.

FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

The armory inspections show this organization to be in good condition. Comment is made by the inspecting officer of the absentees, and of the impossibility of accurately checking all property, since some of it is used in connection with the instruction in riding, which is done outside of armories. The instruction is of excellent quality, and the fullest advantage is taken of every opportunity to benefit thereby. The company fund books should be audited by superior authority as required.

The annual tour of duty was performed at Quonset Point, R. I., in conjunction with the cavalry from Rhode Island and Connecticut, forming the regiment of New England cavalry under the command of Maj. Wm. C. Rivers, Second United States Cavalry, who was present with the Second Squadron of that regiment. The program of instruction was in accordance with the plan of Capt. T. A. Roberts, U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor of the New England regiment, and was most comprehensive in its scope. Officers from the Second United States Cavalry were assigned one to each troop, and were of immediate assistance by counsel and suggestion and in a manner appreciated by the National Guard troops. The utmost fraternity and courtesy prevailed, making the association of value to all concerned. It is stated by the inspector that the administration is in the capable, efficient hands of one who receives the hearty co-operation of his officers.

COMPANY A, SIGNAL CORPS.

The inspecting officer reports that this organization is in every way an efficient unit of the militia, although it might appear that too many men were absent at State inspection. Attention was called to the method of keeping books and council record, and will receive immediate attention. Property well cared for and practically all accounted for. Discipline and courtesy good.

The annual tour of duty was held at West Newbury and is reported as highly commendable. The attendance was very good, but two enlisted men being absent. More care should

be used in wearing the uniform, and a working suit would be advisable, as the character of the work is such that the olive drab soon becomes dirty and worn out. The medical officer did not report until Saturday night. Provision should be made for such officer to accompany the command on such a march to camp. In a mounted command of this size accidents are liable to happen, especially where there are "green" horses and new men. No provision was made for mounts for attached Hospital Corps men. Such men detailed for duty with a mounted command should be provided with mounts.

There can be no question of the general excellence of our militia in comparison with that of other States, but when comparison is made with the necessities which may arise, it must be admitted that the militia at its very best will require much more training as a fighting force than the exigencies which are likely to exist will make possible. Nothing should be neglected which will increase the efficiency of the militia, and prejudice or personal interest, and, above all, political considerations should not be permitted to retard the changes which experience suggests are necessary to that end.

The object of all our training is efficiency in battle, and we recognize the necessity of courage, self-control and automatic obedience required of officers and men, but there are in our service to-day many who consider the annual tour of duty as a pleasant outing. Nonrequirement of military courtesy, seldom enforced, and the failure to punish disobedience on the ground that to do so will discourage enlistments and drive men out of the service, should receive thoughtful attention as of the greatest importance. Knowledge of drill and even shooting ability will not offset indifference to discipline, which leads some to question whether it would not be easier to train men with no previous experience than men who have gained false notions of the service.

There is in many companies a lack of ability on the part of noncommissioned officers as instructors of the men under them, and their responsibility for their squads is not enforced. Only by the adoption of some method of testing their work, with the understanding that advancement and even assurance of continuance in their grade depends upon the ability shown by them in the performance of the duties of their position, will it be possible to keep them up to the standard which should be maintained.

The lack of knowledge and of ability to impart that knowl-

edge is not confined to the enlisted men; in many instances officers of companies are deficient. In some degree this is the result of emphasis placed upon the Service School work, upon which officers receive direct marking and rating, resulting in neglect of matter necessary in the instruction of company.

The remedy for many evils in the service should be found in supervision by superior authority. No commanding officer should be allowed to retain his commission as a mere ornament to the service. After he graduates from the command of a company he should exercise a close, helpful, sympathetic, but rigid supervision of those under him, or he is an incumbrance to the service. Such supervision will not always be welcome, but this part only emphasizes its importance and necessity. The lack of it is a misfortune in many of our organizations. Tact and judgment are needed in its exercise to the extent that it should be sufficient to guarantee the adoption of adequate methods.

The Training School represents the most valuable addition to our service which has ever been installed, and it has been easy to pick the men who have had the advantages of its training; when visiting the several units at the armories. The idea might be extended to a similar school for officers. It should be required that every candidate for commission should first complete such a course of training.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) More week-end camps under rendezvous pay, with full duty pay for officers; that State inspectors be detailed and United States Army instructors be present.

(b) A summer field camp for retired and discharged officers, for those willing to report for duty in case of necessity.

(c) More attention be given to instruction in the use of the bayonet, both in the armory and in the field, and that equipment for training in bayonet fencing be issued.

GEORGE H. BENYON,
Lieutenant Colonel, M. V. M.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST BATTALION FIELD ARTILLERY, M. V. M.

On February 4, 1915, Battery B of this command was disbanded by General Orders, No. 2, The Adjutant General's office, on account of lack of harmony among the officers. The battery was reorganized by Capt. John F. J. Herbert, and was accepted on March 10, 1915, a large proportion of the enlisted men being new to the service. Special attention and effort were devoted to developing this battery, which almost entirely at its own expense performed eight days of extra duty in camp prior to attending the annual camp.

During the spring special attention was given to the outdoor training, and both batteries A and C, at their own expense, held section camps over Saturday and Sunday every week.

Four officers and twenty noncommissioned officers attended the Artillery School at Tobyhanna, Pa., from June 1 to 15. Two officers attended the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., from May 17 to June 17.

The battalion performed its annual tour of duty at Tobyhanna, Pa., from July 6 to 16, 1915, all of the batteries going by train at night, the trip taking approximately twelve hours. The organizations took with them only tentage and kitchen equipment, each battery being assigned to one of the three regular batteries of the Second Battalion, Third United States Field Artillery, using the materiel and horses of the regular battery. The course of instruction provided for drill and instruction in the various duties of the subdivisions of the command, under the guidance of instructors from the regular army, followed by target practice by each of the batteries and by the battalion as a whole. A three days' practice march and bivouac was taken, and various tactical problems worked out on the road. The opportunity to use trained horses and operate over rough country, and hold target

practice under the supervision of instructors from the regular army, was of great benefit.

The competition between the sections in the several batteries for the Knox trophy was held at Tobyhanna and was won by Battery C.

This battalion participated in the mobilization and parade in Boston on August 26. In connection with this duty Battery B marched over the road to Boston, establishing two bivouac camps, and Battery C marched over the road from Lawrence with one bivouac camp.

On December 30 the new mounted armory in Boston was dedicated, which should prove of great benefit to Battery A.

The battalion commander calls attention to the necessity for adding to the land available for the use of Battery C at Methuen, and also the necessity for providing facilities for outdoor work for Battery B at Worcester. Suitable land is available for both these purposes and should be acquired.

During the year the United States Congress included in its appropriation act a considerable appropriation for horses and maintenance thereof for field artillery. All of the batteries have made requisition for horses under this act, which should do much to improve the conditions under which militia field artillery works, and make possible a much higher degree of training.

During the year the Second Corps Cadets was transferred by executive order to the field artillery arm, and legislation has been prepared by this corps to combine it, with the First Battalion, into a regiment.

JOHN H. SHERBURN,

Major, First Battalion Field Artillery.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

BOSTON, November 29, 1915.

1. The armory work of the troops of the squadron has been carried out as nearly as practicable according to orders, and supplemented with instruction in riding as facilities and appropriation for cost permitted. Troops A, C and D have held their full number of rendezvous drills, Troops A and D holding them, by permission, at the South Armory, in order to take advantage of sufficient floor space not available in their own armories.

2. Officers' meetings have been held monthly under charge of Captain Roberts, Inspector-Instructor.

3. The indoor rifle competition was held under the same adverse circumstances for Troops A and D as before, they having to shoot at the East Armory, but it was entered into with more enthusiasm than a year ago, and more men shot and better scores were made.

4. But one squadron drill was held, and this at the Cambridge Armory. At this drill a silver cup was presented to the squadron by the National Lancers, the presentation being made by the late Gen. Curtis Guild, to be awarded to the troop judged to be the best in horsemanship in a competition to be held annually.

5. Troop A at Bedford, and Troop D with the Hospital Corps detachment at Natick, held week-end camps, mounted, which were of great value in preparation for the tour of camp duty.

6. The annual tour of camp duty was held at Quonsett Point, R. I., with the cavalry troops from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the First Squadron, Second United States Cavalry. The large drill field at this place gave an opportunity for close order drill which has not been possible at recent camps, and which was taken advantage of to the fullest extent.

A detail of an officer of the Second Cavalry to each troop as Inspector-Instructor made the improvement in drill and horsemanship especially marked.

The detailed report of this tour of duty by Lieutenant Colonel Barrows, I. G. D., makes any further report on this tour unnecessary.

7. The squadron rifle competition was held on July 17, one week previous to camp, and was won by Troop C. Although the scores made at this competition were not as high as might have been later in the season, I believe that it is of advantage to have this competition early in the season, as it is easier for the men to get away from business at that time; also to make a better selection for the team to represent the squadron at the general competition.

8. The squadron paraded in the mobilization of the troops of the Commonwealth on August 26, with as full ranks as was possible at that time of the year. It is hardly necessary to say that it was poorly mounted, for reasons that are well known.

9. The squadron showed marked improvement in all parts of the work during the year under the same adverse circumstances as in former years, but it is hoped that with the occupation of the new mounted armory in the near future the improvement will be still more noticeable.

CHARLES A. SCHMITZ,

Major, M. V. M.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

BOSTON, March, 1916.

The work of the year 1915 was the most interesting and important in the history of the Signal Corps. It was carefully laid out and was carried on with the work to be done in the field always in mind. The only part of the program that was not carried out as planned was the part relating to equitation. Instruction and practice in this important branch was less than in former years on account of the reduction of about 50 per cent. in the funds available as compared with the year 1914. The major part of the funds available was spent on the men who had little or no previous instruction in equitation.

The work during the season of indoor practice included recruit drill under the direction of the corps cadets in the Training School, map reading, camp sanitation, personal hygiene, care of instruments, duties of the section; equitation; first aid; pistol practice and the care of the pistol; visual signaling; telegraphy, both wire and radio; military correspondence; and field cooking.

The telegraph school, under the direction of First Color Sergeant Lonnie Powers, U. S. A., was conducted with the most satisfactory results. The men were given practice sets for home use. It is safe to say that the work of the year was more efficient than that of any previous year.

The corps has been fortunate in having detailed from the army instructors who have at all times done their best to assist the officers and men of the corps in bringing it to a higher state of efficiency. It is to be regretted that the War Department is not able to detail an Inspector-Instructor who can give his full time to the Massachusetts Signal Troops, as I am convinced that only by having an officer of the regular establishment with us at all times shall we be able to reach that standard of efficiency which it has been my fond hope to reach.

I wish to take this opportunity to express to you, sir, my appreciation of the work of First Lieut. John A. Brockman,

U. S. A., our Inspector-Instructor. He has always been ready to give counsel and assistance. Through his efforts we have been able to get results that were impossible without his aid.

During the year the officers completed satisfactorily, the highest marks given, the correspondence course of instruction conducted by the signal officer of the Division of Militia Affairs. Each officer received a certificate of his standing signed by General Mills, Chief of the Division.

In June four officers and six sergeants — three more than were allowed the signal company of any other State — attended the school for militia signal troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. That the work was of great value was shown by the corps during its annual tour of duty in the field. It is hoped that the same opportunity will be given us again this year. The 1915 school was the third in which I have been a student, and I am more firmly convinced than ever that they are worth all they cost in time and money. Not the least of such a school's advantages is the bringing together of militia signal officers from all parts of the country, with the result that a common standard is set for all. The program of the 1915 school was the best that has yet been offered us.

The annual tour of duty of ten days in the field was performed in West Newbury. The camping place was delightfully situated on a hill, and was almost ideal in every way. It is unnecessary to go into the work in detail, as you have already received reports from the Federal and State inspecting officers. The people of the town gave us a cordial welcome, and did everything to make our stay pleasant and profitable.

Two matters of more than ordinary importance deserve a brief mention at this time, namely, the use of a ground antenna with mobile radio sets, and the use of kites for raising a radio aerial. Experiments with the ground antenna were continued, the results of which, coupled with those obtained by further work during the winter weather, will be made the subject of a special report to you for transmission to the War Department.

Through the co-operation of Mr. Samuel Perkins of Boston, an expert in kite flying, we were able greatly to increase the radius of operations of the pack radio set. This set, used with the standard aerial, has a working radius over a terrain like that of West Newbury of about 15 miles. With Mr. Perkins' kites we raised a 300-foot length of field Buzzer wire. Using this as an aerial for the pack set we received

messages from Bermuda Island, and sent messages to Newport, R. I., — a distance of 100 miles. Newport reported that the signals came in strong. It is intended to continue these experiments during the coming spring.

In closing, I wish to invite your attention to the amount of time given up to military work by members of the corps, as shown by the annual report to the War Department. It is found, taking account of armory drills, telegraph schools, riding instruction, one-day practice marches by sections, details to various schools, mobilization and camp of instruction on Boston Common, that all or part of the corps was on military duty for all or part of two hundred and seventy-five days of 1915. This compilation leaves out of account pistol practice on the range, extra telegraph schools, home telegraph practice and armory officers' and noncommissioned officers' schools.

HARRY G. CHASE,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

REPORT OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Between May 9 and 14 inst. the writer, under Special Orders, No. 90, The Adjutant General's office, with detail of three men, established camp on the Arsenal grounds at South Framingham, and with the railroad junction at South Sudbury as the center of an area 5 miles square, field surveys were made which included the location and designation of trees, buildings, churches, cemeteries, cultivated ground, street railroads, supply stores and other military data, as prescribed by Military Regulations. The evidence upon return to home stations was transferred to plans and reproduced on black line lithographs, 1,000 in number, for use of the officers detailed to attend the field Service School period held in June in Sudbury. Total cost of this work was \$236.05, and from this amount the cost of subsistence, services of Privates J. T. Doherty and George D. Sinclair, detailed as chauffeurs, also cost of preliminary drawings, is included. Scale of plans prepared is 3 inches to 1 mile.

2. To the Judge Advocate General a written report was submitted on June 2, the contents of which referred to certain lands in Natick. A visit was made to the land in question for the purpose of making a professional examination.

3. January 18 and June 22 were the dates fixed by the Federal and State inspectors to examine department matters. The writer was absent with leave in December and January beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, therefore away at the time of the Federal inspection.

4. Three hundred black line prints were prepared for use of the student officers attending the Service Schools, held under the direction of Col. B. B. Buck, the United States Inspector-Instructor, as provided by Special Orders, No. 244. The area covered by the plan lies west of the Atlantic coast to a point 13 miles, and 6 miles north of the Merrimac River, southerly of the river 7 miles. Scale of drawings, 3 inches to 1 mile. Title, "Massachusetts Maneuver Map, 1915." The

work performed was completed by the writer by direction of Colonel Buck.

5. Specifications and plans were prepared for Capt. K. A. Burnham, ordnance officer, to be used in the construction of target butts, and so drawn as to be serviceable for all ranges of varying lengths.

6. The duties of the department are increasing yearly upon special matters wherein professional advice and service are required, and it is already apparent to you that the Legislature should provide for at least two companies of engineer troops.

It would be pleasing to the officers of the staff corps if recognition could be exercised about the time orders were issued to officers detailed for Service School periods, that such duty is also required of the engineer officers. This is the first year that no opportunity has been given to mingle with those of other branches of the service receiving field duty instruction, and I believe that the information imparted by the United States instructors, detailed by the War Department for this work, would doubtless assist your engineer officers in that they would keep informed, employing the knowledge to good advantage, and formally afforded.

CHRISTOPHER HARRISON,

Major, Corps of Engineers.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST CORPS CADETS.

BOSTON, August 3, 1916.

1. The annual tour of camp duty of the First Corps Cadets for 1915 was scheduled as a week of practice marches in the field with daily problems on the road. It was planned to spend not longer than two nights at any one place. The marches were so arranged with reference to length as to harden the men gradually and give them practice in making and breaking camp and general road work. It was also planned to have talks every evening on various military subjects, and the critique of the work for the day. These talks were given by the officers of the corps and by the inspectors assigned for duty with the corps.

2. The following calls and duties were published: —

First call,	. . . . .	5.00 A.M.
Reveille,	. . . . .	5.30 A.M.
Mess,	. . . . .	5.45 A.M.
Sick call,	. . . . .	6.10 A.M.
First sergeant's call,	. . . . .	6.15 A.M.
Mess,	. . . . .	After arrival in camp.
First sergeant's call,	. . . . .	4.30 P.M.
Inspection and muster,	. . . . .	5.00 P.M.
Mess,	. . . . .	6.00 P.M.
School,	. . . . .	7.30 P.M.
Call to quarters,	. . . . .	9.00 P.M.
Taps,	. . . . .	9.30 P.M.

3. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 134, Paragraph 8, The Adjutant General's office, 1915, the battalion assembled at its armory on Columbus Avenue on Saturday, July 10, 1915, at 8 A.M. The battalion line was formed at 8.45 A.M., and the column left the armory at 9.10 A.M. The officers and men were in service uniform with full kit and shelter rolls. The attendance was 226 officers and men out

of a total enrolment of 260. Of the absentees, 11 joined the battalion before the tour was over, some coming from as far as Chicago, Ill. The headquarters and each company was escorted by escort wagons with two draft animals carrying field ranges, tools, etc. The column, with trumpeters and drummers, marched through Park Square, Boylston, Tremont streets, Temple Place, Washington, Franklin, Pearl, Milk, Broad, State, Washington, Winter, Tremont, Boylston streets, Huntington Avenue, to the Boston and Albany yards, where it entrained for Northborough. The corps arrived at Northborough station at 12.55 P.M., where the companies detrained and unloaded the wagons. March was then taken to the camp site at Bartlett's Pond, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. On arrival at the camp ground tents were pitched, company streets being laid out in double rows facing each other. No duty was done in the afternoon except inspection and muster. There was no formal guard mount, but a running guard consisting of three posts was established for the purpose of guarding the property. The talks scheduled on "Making Camp" and "Camp Sanitation" were given.

4. *Sunday, July 11, 1915.* — Companies were given a two hours' drill in close and extended order under their captains, followed by a battalion drill in close order under the major. In the afternoon Sunday services were held and inspection and muster on the parade ground. Company D was inspected with full kit by Captain Regan, U. S. A., and Colonel Barrows, State Inspector. In the evening lectures on "Military Discipline," "Courtesy" and "Feeding a Company in the Field" were given.

5. *Monday, July 12, 1915.* — Although it was raining it was decided to carry out the program, which was to have Company D break camp and move at 7.30 A.M., which was done exactly on time. The other three companies followed at 8 A.M. The problem for the day was a meeting engagement followed by a delaying action terminating in a rear guard action and withdraw, Company D, representing a company of local militia guarding the removal of shoes from Hudson, and the others a battalion of troops trying to prevent the shipment. It was intended to practice fire control and control of men in the field. Company D took up, after the first meeting, a very good defensive position which they could have held for some time had there been sufficient number of umpires to have stopped the other three companies. As a

result of this lack of umpires the men arrived at too close quarters, and the problem had to be ultimately closed. For the most part, the men were well in hand and the fire control was good. The greatest fault was the tendency to be caught in close order formation on a road covered by rifle fire. The march was then taken up for the next camp, which was at South Berlin near the Assabet River. Six and one-half miles were covered in the march. Camp was made in much quicker time than on the previous day. It was pitched in time for the noon-day mess. Inspection and muster were held in the afternoon after the equipment and blankets had been dried out. The evening lectures on "The Care of the Rifle in the Field" and "Intrenchments" were given.

6. *Tuesday, July 13, 1915.* — Camp was broken immediately after mess, and companies B and D, under command of Captain Osborn, left at 8.30 A.M. for a defensive position on Little's Pond. Companies A and C, under Captain Estey, left camp at 9.30 A.M. and were given the same route. The problem was an attack on said position. The attacking forces did not meet with the defensive until very late, so there was no opportunity to carry the problem to a close. At the end of the problem the march was taken up to the shore of Little's Pond, where camp was pitched in time for noon mess. The march for the day was $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The afternoon was given to the men to bathe and to finish drying the equipment, and was wound up by inspection and muster. In the evening lectures on "Outposts, Patrols and Messages" and "Advance, Flank and Rear Guards" were given.

7. *Wednesday, July 14, 1915.* — It was decided to spend another night at this camp. Inspection of quarters was held immediately after morning mess, and the quarters were found in exceptionally good condition. Company C was sent out of camp with their haversacks, mess kits and field rations to take up a position on a hill about 3 miles away. The position was a very good one from the point of view of defensive, as the cover in the form of fences and bushes was exceedingly good. The other three companies were sent out with the same equipment for the purpose of attacking the position. There was an approach to the position on nearly 1,000 yards over open, though hilly, country. The three companies were used in all forms of attack. It was well conducted, the men taking advantage of cover as well as could be expected, considering there were no real bullets. At the end of the attack the

battalion was assembled and the problem discussed. The companies were then formed and told to prepare their own meal which had been issued to them. There was individual cooking, which, on the whole, was very well done. The fires were individually built, and in almost every case the meal was at least fit to eat and generally very palatable. The men were then assembled and started to march back to camp. On the way a very heavy thunderstorm broke and the men were taken into a barn and kept dry. At the end of three-quarters of an hour the men were again formed and marched back to camp, where it was found that the wind had blown down most of the tents and the rain had flooded the camp. The tents of companies A and B, which were in the wettest part of the camp, were moved to another side of the camp, fires built, and the men spent the rest of the afternoon drying clothing and equipment. Fires were kept going during the whole night, so that the clothing and equipment were dry, for the most part, the next morning. Six and one-half miles were marched on this day. In the evening observations on the work of the week to date were made and a lecture given on "Military Correspondence."

8. *Thursday, July 15, 1915.* — The morning broke clear, but exceedingly hot. Camp was broken at 7.30 A.M., the wagons loaded and the column started for the next camping ground with Company D at the head in advance guard formation. After marching 2 miles Company D dropped to the rear, taking the rear guard, and Company A took the advance guard. At Boone Lake station the column was met by a delegation of friends and veterans of the corps who joined our column and escorted us to the camp site which was a short distance from Boone Lake. Here camp was pitched in record time of ten minutes, tents being all pitched and the wagons unloaded. The water for cooking had to be hauled a long distance, as the wagons, owing to the heat, had not brought any, so the noon mess was not ready until 2.30 P.M. At 4 P.M. battalion line was formed for evening parade. Inspection and muster were then held, and later a lecture on "The Service of Supply" was given. The march was 8 miles on this day.

9. *Friday, July 16, 1915.* — Camp was broken at 8 A.M. Company D with the wagons was sent out to take in a problem which was to be an attack on a convoy. The other three companies were sent out at 8.30 A.M. Company D

was delayed by the simulated construction of a bridge ahead of them in order to give the other companies a chance to close up. This was the best problem of the week thus far, as the platoon given the duty to fight the delaying actions all along made a very creditable showing in fighting and withdrawing, and the advance guard of the other three companies showed great defensiveness in pushing ahead at the same time and going where necessary and receiving support. As the day was exceedingly hot, and several men were more or less affected, the problem was stopped as soon as the wagons had been parked in the space assigned to them and Company D had taken up the defensive position. Camp was pitched on Puffer Pond in fifteen minutes. The afternoon was spent in cleaning rifles, and inspection and muster was held at the scheduled time. The march for the day was 4 miles. In the evening a talk on "Critique for the Week" was given by the inspectors.

10. *Saturday, July 17, 1915.* — Camp was broken at 8 A.M. and the march to Sudbury, 5 miles away, was taken up. The march was done in very good shape with only one halt. On arrival the work of loading began at once. This had to be done with a fall and tackle, and was finished in twenty minutes. The train was under way one-half hour ahead of the schedule. On arrival at Boston, at the Huntington Avenue yards, the work of unloading was immediately begun, but owing to the fact that wagons had to be unloaded on a side platform it took longer than it otherwise would. Line was formed as soon as the work was completed, and the column started to move to the armory. The wagons were taken into the armory and unloaded at once and the contents distributed to the men. The men were dismissed at 1 P.M.

11. *Comments.* — The chief benefits derived from a camp of this sort is teaching the men how to make and break camp; marching; care of the feet; individual cooking; loading and unloading wagons; entraining and detraining with wagons and animals; also the benefit of keeping in touch in field work and fire control.

12. *Criticism.* — Such a camp does not lend itself to the high efficiency in military courtesy and strict discipline that a permanent camp teaches.

FRANKLIN L. JOY,
Lieutenant Colonel.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS, M. V. M.

BOSTON, January 20, 1916.

1. Pursuant to indorsement by The Adjutant General, dated January 3, 1916, the Board of Medical Officers makes the following report on the work of the year 1915.

SERVICE.	REGULAR EXAMINATIONS.		THREE-YEAR EXAMINATIONS.		SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.	
	Number examined.	Rejected.	Number examined.	Rejected.	Number examined.	Rejected.
Military, . . .	127	14	36	8	3	1
Medical, . . .	22 ¹	—	10	—	—	—
Naval, . . .	28	2	7	1	—	—
Total, . . .	177	16	53	9	3	1

Total examined, 233; total rejected, 26.

¹ Includes 10 new officers.

2. The Board has taken up with several colleges the matter of adding a course in military medical science to the curriculum of their medical schools, and the matter has met with favorable consideration, so much so that one college has already added a half-year course, tentatively, I believe, in this subject to its schedule of courses, and the Board has obtained from the Commandant of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., a proposed course in the above subject which will be forwarded to the various medical schools interested.

FRED. E. JONES,
Major, M. C., M. V. M.
President, Board of Medical Officers.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT, THE TRAINING SCHOOL, M. V. M.

Boston, December 20, 1915.

1. As requested, I herewith send a notation of recommendations as to legislation relating to this school.

2. I recommend that an act be passed providing that the Commandant of the Training School shall hold the temporary and local rank of lieutenant colonel while on detail as Commandant if his regular rank is inferior to that grade. This will assure him that he will outrank the other officers on duty with the school, and will be a proper recognition of the importance of his office.

3. I recommend that the Commander-in-Chief be given the authority to commission a civilian instructor in the militia with rank not exceeding that of captain in the school detachment. This will enable us to use a specially qualified instructor who does not happen to be an active or retired officer in the militia, as is the case at present with respect to Captain Chamberlain, who is unquestionably the best instructor in map reading and sketching that can be secured, but who is now out of the service and cannot receive pay or allowances. This situation will be rare, but it has happened once and may occur again.

4. I recommend that legislation be enacted authorizing the enlisting of a school detachment, including not more than twenty-five musicians (the actual number to be as the Commander-in-Chief may from time to time prescribe) and such cooks, clerks and other enlisted men, not exceeding ten, as the Commander-in-Chief may approve. This legislation is primarily for the purpose of enlisting a drum major and eighteen drummers and fifers who have hitherto been detailed from the Eighth Regiment field music, but who will not be available from that quarter in the future, and also to provide, in case of need, for such enlisted details as cannot be detached from their proper organizations. Of course I believe

in securing these men by detail so far as possible, but I can foresee situations in which it may be necessary to enlist a stenographer, or a retired regular soldier, or some other men who possess special qualifications for our school work, but who cannot be found in the active service.

5. I recommend that graduates of the school shall, if they so request, be commissioned second lieutenants in reserve in the militia of the Commonwealth at any time within five years after graduation, and that they may be assigned to duty as supernumerary officers in their arms of the service. This will permit graduates who desire to remain in their enlisted grades with a view to being elected to a commission ample opportunity to do so, but with a certainty that they can become commissioned officers even if their expectations of an election are not realized.

6. I recommend that the Armory Commissioners be authorized, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, to erect a suitable academic building, comprising barracks, mess arrangements, lecture halls, classrooms, field engineering laboratory and other facilities for instruction, at a cost not exceeding that heretofore allowed for a battalion armory, for the use of all the schools now established, or which may be hereafter established, in connection with the militia. My idea is that this enabling act should be enacted this year, although I do not advise the erection of the contemplated building until we are quite sure what is best for the purpose. I believe that such a building should be erected on the land of the Allston Armory, so that the several schools can have access to horses, artillery materiel, signal corps materiel and other advantages that may be found there. I also believe that the offices of the Inspector-Instructors should be located in this building, and that all the educational work of the militia should be centered there.

WILLIS W. STOVER,

Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Regiment Infantry, M. V. M.

REPORT OF TOUR OF DUTY OF NAVAL BRIGADE.

BOSTON, August 30, 1915.

1. In accordance with General Orders, No. 9, The Adjutant General's office, current series, and General Orders, No. 11, Headquarters Naval Brigade, current series, all divisions reported on board the U. S. S. "Chicago" at Boston, Sunday forenoon, July 11.

July 11. — The following officers reported aboard: —

Capt. D. M. Goodridge.
Surg. D. G. Eldridge.
Lieut. Comdr. T. R. Armstrong.
Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Nelson.
Lieut. C. A. Tinker.
Lieut. A. M. Summers.
Lieut. M. I. Deane.
Lieut. F. P. Turner.
Lieut. W. W. Ramsay.
Lieut. H. G. Copeland.
Lieut. W. A. Ratigan.
Lieut. H. J. Parent.
Lieut. W. G. Howard.
Lieut. F. G. Wright.
Lieut. A. H. Baker.
Lieut. H. A. Sullivan.
P. A. Surg. B. H. Pierce.
Lieut. (junior grade) F. W. Lanagan.
Lieut. (junior grade) W. J. Fitzgerald.
Lieut. (junior grade) W. A. Hindon.
Lieut. (junior grade) E. W. Keith.
Lieut. (junior grade) J. W. Flannery.
Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. MacDonald.
First Lieut. W. A. Powers.
Ensign F. H. Richardson.
Ensign E. G. Farmer, Jr.
Ensign W. F. Brookings.

Comdr. E. E. Baudoin reported as inspecting officer at 11 A.M. All units were on board at 12 o'clock. I relieved

Lieut. F. Rorschach, U. S. N., and took over the ship at 1.15 P.M. The special details called for in General Orders, No. 11, headquarters Naval Brigade, current series, reported at the times specified. Steam at 12 o'clock. Orders to get under way at 1.30 P.M. Captain Evans, Yard pilot, reported aboard with orders from Commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, to pilot the "Chicago" to Boston Light. Captain Wade, tug "Sioux," left Yard with rafts for Provincetown at 6.30 A.M. Captain Wade reported instructions from the Commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, to remain with us at Provincetown for such services as we required until after target practice. Inspection showed that 3-pounder ammunition as per requisition was on board, but no 4-pounder ammunition. Inquiry at the Yard and at the naval magazine at Hingham brought forth the information that the projectiles had been shipped from Virginia and were on their way. It was expected that they would arrive in Boston Tuesday, and the naval magazine promised to make the ammunition up in a few hours after the projectiles arrived. Supplementary valve on starboard air pump badly worn, and it was necessary to delay departure nineteen minutes to make repairs. Temporary repairs were made and we left Yard at 1.49 P.M. for Provincetown. Arrived at Provincetown at 9 P.M. "Dupont" and "Sioux" were found at Provincetown on arrival.

July 12. — "Sioux" took aboard spare anchors and started for target grounds at 5.55 A.M. Put over towing targets for ex-caliber practice which was carried on during the afternoon. The rafts were anchored and the range laid out during the day under the direction of Lieut. W. W. Ramsay, using the statometer and the masthead of the "Chicago" for determining the distance, the "Chicago" being run on bearings until correct distance was found by statometer from raft. A marker was dropped, and the tug coming along immediately substituted a buoy. Each buoy was subsequently carefully checked by range finder and angled by sextant, and it was found that the range was laid out with remarkable accuracy.

July 13. — Continued ex-caliber practice at towing targets, ping-pong, dotter and loading machines, also made practice runs over the range until the runs came within five seconds of the allowed time; also tried turning circles, both propellers going ahead at 30 revolutions, and a 25 degree left rudder made a complete circle in fifteen minutes, sixteen seconds, diameter of the circle, 800 yards. During the afternoon

U. S. S. "Dupont" was directed to proceed to Boston and get screens from Navy Yard and 4-pounder ammunition from the magazine at Hingham.

July 14. — Continued preparations for target practice had made standardization runs over the government-measured mile. Six revolutions per minute produced rather more than a knot per hour up to four knots, and exactly a knot per hour for 30 and 36 revolutions, requiring an additional revolution as the knots increased up to 9 knots and slightly beyond that for 10 and 11, but a good rule of thumb is 6 revolutions per knot per hour. Lieut. E. D. Washburn, U. S. N., chief umpire, reported aboard.

July 15. — Continued preparations for target practice, particularly the overhauling of the battery for electric and percussion firing, filling the recoil cylinders and boresighting the guns. Target practice was started with the 3-pounder. The marine detachment was allowed to complete its 4-pounder practice and then ordered aboard the "Sioux" and taken to the camp site selected at Long Point.

July 16. — The 16th was set aside for target practice. Under way at 6 A.M., but the fog was so thick that no practice could be held. Fog cleared at 9 A.M., and actual firing commenced at 9.50. Completed 3-pounder practice, returning to Provincetown, anchoring at 7.26 P.M.

July 17. — Emergency drills and all boats over. Visitors were allowed on board during afternoon and evening, and officers had a reception and dance. Capt. F. H. Delano, U. S. M. C., reported aboard.

July 18. — More emergency drills, and battalion, under command of Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Nelson, made an attack on the position on Long Point occupied by the marine detachment.

July 19. — Proceeded to target range and completed 4-pounder practice. Detail of record practice attached. Picked up buoys and anchored near rafts. Intended to pick up rafts early on Wednesday morning, July 20. Wireless orders were received from the Navy Yard to leave rafts for the U. S. S. "Vixen," under command of Commander DeUnger, with the Second Battalion, New Jersey Naval Militia on board.

July 20. — Anchored in Provincetown in forenoon. Had a field day, and all units were given liberty some time during the afternoon. Games were arranged in Evans' field.

July 21. — Took anchors, chains and target gear from

"Sioux" on board. Under way at 8.22 A.M., standing out into the bay. Ship swung for compass and then headed across the bay for Gloucester. Officers required to take sights and do general navigation. Box thrown overboard from forward bridge without notice while ship was proceeding at 10 knots with a fair easterly wind which produced white caps. Box was actually in the boat in eleven minutes. Anchored in Gloucester Harbor the night of the 21st.

July 22. — Continued ship's routine and emergency drills, all boats over and actually abandoned ship, men and equipment going in the boats. Under way at noon, standing out to sea on easterly course. Captain's inspection at 3 P.M. For purpose of drill various parts of the steering gear were reported out of order, and the ship was steered by hand gear and by the steering engine room on signal from the bridge. Continued course to eastward during the night, changing so as to reach Boston Harbor about daylight.

July 23. — Proceeded up Boston Harbor shortly after daylight. Anchored off New Haven docks. Exchanged courtesies with the Navy Yard. During the afternoon the Governor and his party made a visit to the ship. Emergency "man overboard" drill. Boat was actually in the water in two minutes and thirty seconds. Enlisted men had concert during the evening.

July 24. — Tugs from Yard towed "Chicago" to her berth at Gas House Wharf. Bag and hammock inspection. Out of town companies were disembarked first, the last detachment leaving at 3.30 P.M., at which time Naval Militia pennant was hauled down and ship formally turned over to Lieutenant F. Rorschach, U. S. N.

REMARKS.

The limiting of the enlisted men per division to 36, eliminated all of the dead wood from the various divisions, and every man aboard seemed willing and anxious to do his share of the work, and there were very few instances where men were not promptly and properly relieved. The work was started promptly in the morning, and we were able to finish at 4 P.M., giving the men a little time each day to themselves. Ship was brought to anchor practically every night, and men had a chance to turn in and get a good night's rest.

The new arrangement in the Commissary Division of having the cooks in a division by themselves and all under one head

was a wonderful improvement. The commissary was the best we have ever had. Much valuable assistance was given by Commissary Steward G. F. Kairiat, U. S. N.

The Hospital Corps was most efficient in what little they had to do, and the bringing together and training by the surgeon of the apprentices is a great improvement over previous practices.

The Engineering Department were as they always have been efficient, and steam was always ready when asked for. They also produced an ample supply of fresh water, and the crew kept themselves and their uniforms clean during the entire tour.

The marine detachment performed their duties on board ship well and thoroughly, and in addition had a good camp ashore where they acquired considerable knowledge in the making and breaking of camp, intrenching and general field work.

The commanding officer believes that the outfit is now advanced sufficiently to take over a battleship, and hopes that the "Kearsarge" will be left in Boston, in-commission-in-reserve, this winter, that the next tour of duty may be made on her. Station bill used on the previous year as corrected by the executive officer seemed to work exceedingly well. There was no confusion or misunderstanding.

The Master-at-Arms Department was very efficient.

D. M. GOODRIDGE,
Captain, Commanding.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE STATE ARMORY COMMISSION.

Boston, December 1, 1915.

On January 11, 1915, the contract for the Concord Armory was awarded to the Whiton & Haynes Company of Boston; the building was accepted on November 9 and dedicated on November 17, 1915.

On May 19, 1915, the Council appropriated \$3,500 for the purpose of moving the officers' clubhouse to the rear of the Commonwealth Armory, the same to be used as an annex to the armory.

In May the addition to the Springfield Armory was completed and the building dedicated on the 21st of that month.

On June 19 the corner stone of the Commonwealth Armory was laid by Your Excellency with appropriate exercises.

On July 28 an additional appropriation of \$2,700 was voted by the Council for the Methuen Armory, this sum being necessitated by the jury award for damages sustained for land taken by the commission for the armory site.

On October 27 the Council authorized and appropriated the sum of \$130,000 for the purpose of purchasing land and constructing armories in Taunton and Woburn.

The Commonwealth Armory for mounted troops, in Allston, is nearly completed, and will be dedicated the latter part of December.

The commissioners respectfully recommend the construction of new armories in 1916, as follows: —

Naval Brigade Armory at Boston.

Naval Brigade boathouses at New Bedford, Lynn, Newburyport and Fall River.

They further recommend that additions be made to —

South Armory, Boston.

Cambridge Armory.

Marlborough Armory.

Also that extensive alterations be made to —

East Armory, Boston.

Framingham Armory.

Northampton Armory.

Plymouth Armory.

Also that a stable annex be built for —

Salem Armory.

Worcester Armory.

Very respectfully,

GEO. HOWLAND COX,
Acting Secretary.

List of First-class Armories now owned by the Commonwealth.

ARMORIES.	Com- pleted.	Appro- priation.	Cost.		
			Land.	Building.	Furnish- ing.
Attleboro,	1910	\$52,000	\$5,000	\$44,289 98	\$2,168 08
Adams,	1914	67,000	5,000	60,857 75	1,142 25
Boston, South Armory, . . .	1889	830,000	{ 84,181	300,000 00	-
Boston, East Armory, . . .	1889		{ 42,478	289,405 00	-
Brockton,	1906	39,000	500	37,566 81	922 93
Cambridge,	1903	179,000	22,000	150,072 71	6,768 40
Commonwealth,	-	773,500	170,000	-	-
Charlestown,	1908	200,000	38,650	153,895 54	7,454 46
Chelsea,	1909	65,000	15,047	45,695 89	2,568 27
Concord,	-	55,000	1,800	51,786 55	1,413 45
Clinton,	1914	65,000	5,000	58,338 77	1,661 23
Fall River,	1895	168,000	35,000	127,226 12	5,766 68
Fitchburg,	1891	60,000	13,960	46,007 00	-
Fitchburg (alteration), . . .	1914	70,000	-	-	4,439 67
Framingham,	1908	45,000	3,000	40,196 00	2,163 45
Gloucester,	1906	65,000	8,370	58,125 00	493 69
Greenfield,	1910	50,000	5,000	43,419 99	1,580 01
Haverhill,	1906	40,000	3,500	35,958 25	493 00
Hingham,	1910	50,000	2,745	45,644 86	1,610 14
Holyoke,	1906	65,000	6,032	57,901 52	1,066 48
Hudson,	1910	56,000	4,000	49,684 64	2,270 57
Lawrence (alterations), . . .	1893	111,500	15,093	96,223 00	-
Lowell (alterations), . . .	1891	131,000	15,500	115,276 00	-
Lynn,	1893	100,000	15,700	80,411 00	-
Malden,	1908	60,000	7,000	51,375 54	1,574 20
Marlborough,	1906	27,000	1,400	25,595 00	-
Milford,	1912	57,000	5,000	47,717 01	1,959 75
Methuen,	1913	35,000	900	32,783 05	1,316 95
Newton,	1910	56,000	4,000	49,372 62	2,458 78
New Bedford,	1903	178,000	10,320	159,936 64	6,630 60
Natick,	1912	56,000	4,000	47,659 29	2,328 32
Orange,	1913	60,000	1,500	52,500 00	2,314 40
Pittsfield,	1908	65,000	10,000	53,057 04	1,704 36
Salem,	1908	200,000	59,484	123,261 80	8,002 72
Somerville,	1903	75,000	15,000	59,360 95	632 00
Springfield,	1895	110,000	12,000	97,886 00	-

List of First-class Armories now owned by the Commonwealth —
 Con.

ARMORIES.	Com- pleted.	Appro- priation.	Cost.		
			Land.	Building.	Furnish- ing.
Springfield (boathouse), . . .	1905	\$13,000	\$3,775	\$9,196 00	—
Springfield (alterations), . . .	1915	143,000	17,000	—	—
Stoneham,	1913	57,000	4,977	49,846 00	\$2,124 00
Taunton,	—	73,500	—	—	—
Waltham,	1908	50,000	4,500	41,674 78	2,821 38
Woburn,	—	65,000	7,500	—	—
Worcester,	1891	132,000	23,000	108,981 00	—
Worcester (alterations), . . .	1910	57,500	5,354	84,082 22	8,063 78
Worcester (alterations), . . .	1910	40,000			
Wakefield,	1911	56,000	6,660	47,403 75	1,842 25
Taken over under General Laws:—		\$5,003,547	\$702,726	\$3,109,671 07	\$80,518 10
Everett,	58,000	—	—	—
Northampton,	27,500	—	—	—
Plymouth,	31,000	—	—	—
		\$5,120,047	\$702,726	\$3,109,671 07	\$80,518 10

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